# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

## And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1823. No. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.



## PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
**Ornamented TYPES,**
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

## Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,
ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY
**CHARLES ARTZT,**
PITTSBURGH.
Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.
Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.
June 27—tf.

## FURS, &c.

**1200 RACKOON SKINS,**
BEAR SKINS,
DEER SKINS, and
BUFFALO ROBES,
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## In the Court of Common Pleas,

*Of Allegheny County, of August term A. D. 1820.*

*Jane Heath,* vs *William Heath,* } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Suppoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record.
James R. Butler, Prot'y.

*To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.*

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

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A MARRIED MAN, of good character, and who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a respectable family, either as a BUTLER or a COACHMAN. It would be desirable to him that his wife should engage in the same family; she is an excellent COOK, and is well acquainted with the PASTRY BUSINESS; but they would not object to engage in different families. They have both been regularly bro't up to their respective businesses. Apply at the Gazette Office.
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## OLD RYE WHISKEY, AND PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant.
June 6, 1823—tf.


## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the said Court have appointed the second Monday (14th day) of July next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

Andrew Dilworth.
June 27, 1823—3t.


## SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 2 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 1 do. | do. | 6 |
| | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coats, on lath, | | 8 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 5 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 6 |
| 2 do. | do. | 4 |
| 1 do. | do. | 2 |
| Hanging paper, | | 12½ cts. pr. roll |
| do. border, | | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | | 37½ cts. pr. room |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

## JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

## New and Valuable Medicine.

*DR. MELLEN'S*
**COUGH DROPS.**

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

*Hudson, 12th Month* 29th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
*Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
*Wife of Rev. Joseph Barton.*
*Hudson, 12th Month*, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.
*Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec.* 27, 1819.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR.—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, Newbedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR.—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

*SOLD BY*
**Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,**
Market, between Front and 2d Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823.—6mo

## Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

**H. BONNET,**
Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of
**DRY GOODS,**
Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved notes.
January 25, 1823. [7,7tf]



## GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.


## Pittsburgh Medical Society.

At the annual election of the society, held on the 28th ultimo, the following gentlemen were chosen to office for the ensuing year.

JOEL LEWIS, M. D. honorary member of the Caesarian Society of Natural Sciences of Moscow—American Philosophical Society—Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia—Philadelphia Medical Society—Pennsylvania Medical Society of Lexington, &c. *President.*
HANSON CATLEY, Esq. Surgeon, United States' Army, *Vice-President.*
DR. W. F. IRWIN, *Chairman*
L. CALLAGHAN, Esq. Surgeon, *Record'g Sec'y.*
DR JOSEPH GAZZAM, *Corresp. Sec'y.*
DR. BAGNOT, Jun. *Treasurer*
DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG, *Librarian.*

The following gentlemen were admitted as ordinary and honorary members during the year.

ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP.

L. Callaghan, Esq. Surgeon, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

W. P. Dewees, M. D. Philadelphia.
John E. Stock, M. D. Bristol, England.
J. F. D. Lobstein, M. D. of the Medical Faculties of Paris and Haile, in Saxony, Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bourdeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, &c.
J. C. Rosseau, M. D. Philadelphia.
A. J. Dean, M. D. Chambersburgh
Joseph Hartsborn, M. D. Philadelphia.
Charles Meredith, M. D. Bucks county.
Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L.L.D New York,
H. G. Jamison, M. D. Baltimore.
W. Zollikoffer, M. D. Fred'ktown, Md.
Charles Caldwell, M. D. Transylvania University.
Thomas C. James, M.D. Pennsylvania University.
James Jackson, M. D. Harvard University.
Daniel M'Phail, M. D. Wooster, Ohio.
J. J. Le Roix, Dean and Professor of the Medical faculty of Paris.
M. Dubois, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Paris.
M. Halle, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Paris.
M. Alibert, 1st Physician, Hospital of St. Louis, Paris.
M. Regnault, Physician to the King of France.
M. Depuytren, M. D. Paris.
M. Fruey, M. D. Marseilles.
M. Caillan, M. D. Bourdeaux.
M. Guerin, Jun. M. D. Bourdeaux
M. Dufour, M. D. Toulouse.
M. Forbes, M. D. "
M. Fabian, M. D. "
Professor Hufeland, of the faculty of Medicine of Berlin, Physician to the King of Prussia, Berlin.
M. Bernstein, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, Berlin.
M. Osiander, M. D. Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Gothingen.
M. Meckel, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Haile.
M. Sprenger, Professor of the faculty of Medicine of Halle.
Alexander Pettigrew, Esq. Surgeon, Licentiate of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Lecturer on Anatomy in that city.
M. Frank. Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Wilna.
M. Marues, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Hamburgh.
M. Rischland, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Bamberg.
M. Thilow, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Erfurt.
Professor Van Froriep, Physician to the Grand Duke of Weimar
M. Klein, Physician to the King of Wirtemberg, Stutgardt.
Professor Kuhn, of the faculty of Physic, of Leipzic.
Professor Stein, of the faculty of Physic, of Marburg.
Professor Van Wielkind, Physician to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt.
M. Kopp, M. D. Hanau.

The under named gentlemen, with their characteristic liberality, have presented the Society with the following books, during the year.

The works of the late Benj. Rush, M. D. A. Breckenridge, Esq
Wm. Zollikoffer, M. D. Fredericktown, Md
His treatise on the Prussiate of Iron.
Wilson Philips, treatise on Indigestion. Mr. Samuel Pettigrew.
Dimsdale on Inoculation,
Cadogan on Gout, and
Stork on Hemlock. Gen. Thos. Baird.

L. CALLAGHAN, *Record'g Sec'y,*
July 2, 1823.

## Fourth of July.

The return of this anniversary was celebrated by the Pittsburgh Volunteers, and a large concourse of most respectable citizens, at the Grove south west of the town of Allegheny. The Declaration of Independence was read by J. M. Snowden, Esq. and at two o'clock the company sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Blunden. Captain Travillo acted as President, assisted by Lieutenants Jones, and Pettigrew, Captain Denny, assisted by Lieutenants Locky and Park, acted as Vice President.

After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of artillery, and appropriate airs by the "Union Band," attached to the Batalion.

1. The event we celebrate.
2. *Washington*—His mausoleum is in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. *The United States*—A just estimate of their relative interests will perpetuate their union, the best guarantee of their safety, and transmit the happiness of their favored condition to distant posterity.
4. *James Monroe*—As President of the U. S. let us renew to him the expression of our repeated esteem, and as a soldier of the revolution congratulate him on the anniversary of our National Independance.
5. *Foreign Nations*—Liberal reciprocity to their friendship, firm and vigorous repression to their enmity.
6. *The Constitution of the U. S.*—The palladium of our liberties.
7. *The Judiciary*—Firm, virtuous and enlightened, a bank of adamant to repel the encroachments of political expediency and corruption.
8. *The Presidential race*—Let him be *Eclipse* who is most worthy.
9. *Politics of Pennsylvania*—Noble when centered in public good, base when subservient to private interest.
10 *Manufactures*—Fostered, they become the source of national wealth and greatness—neglected, their ruins will be the monument of national disgrace.
11. *Our Commerce*—It demands millions for its defence—but makes us tributary to foreign nations.
12. *Agriculture*—The nursery of Independent yeomanry.
13. *Joseph Hiester*—As Governor of Pennsylvania and a soldier of the revolution we present him our best wishes for his future welfare.
14. *Andrew Gregg and John A. Shulze, Democratic candidates for Governor*—When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.
15. *The departed heroes of* 1776—The breath of calumny taints not their memory—nor can malignant envy detract from their merit.
16. *The Navy of the U. S.*—A national force without the danger of intestine broil—our battery of defence at home—the assertor of our rights abroad.
17. *Adams, Jefferson and Madison*—"Set down nought in malice, or aught extenuate."
18. *Our beloved countrywomen*—Endearing and endeared,—with them are identified the most interesting concerns of individual and social happiness.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon *Jonathan H. Walker*—*The Greeks in Constantinople*—Napoleon the *second* and the constitution of 1815 *in France*—the only antidote to the *atrocious principles of the Despots of Europe*

By *Dr M. Henry*—Independence, peace and prosperity—as they now are, so may they ever be, the lot of the United States.

By Mr *David E. Page*—*Spain*—Soon may the country of Alphonso and the fifth Charles, put claim to an admiring world that there are no ramparts like the heart of a free people.

By *Captain Barker*, late of the U. S army—Oh liberty! thy boon's of every clime—
The "City Blues," a nation's guard,
"Blues" national Independence,
The "City Guards" the same reward,
And "Greens" a true dependance.

By *Major Steele, late of the U S. army*—Major John Biddle late of the U. S. army, the accomplished gentleman—and scientific soldier, without fear and without reproach.

By Mr *Richard B. Barker*—James Ross, Esq.—Greece and Rome had their Indigites.

By Mr. *Wm. Snowden*—Henry Baldwin, Esq—Talents, integrity and patriotism combined, justly render him the favorite of the people.

By *John H. Hopkins, Esq.*—The "Independent Blues" and other volunteer companies of Pittsburgh—the nurseries of future heroes.

By Mr. *John Snyder*, of the City Greens—The memory of Simon Snyder, late Governor of Pennsylvania

By Mr. *J F. Cooper*—"*Beauty and Booty*"—May the sons of Columbia always protect the rights of the daughters of liberty.

By a member of the Independent Blues—The "Union Band"—sons of harmony—friends of freedom.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

## CONTRADICTION.

In the Bellefonte Patriot of the 25th June appeared an editorial article headed "FEDERAL Courage," which as it is filled with base lies and misstatements, cannot be left to pass unnoticed. The editor knew well at the time that the statements he made were totally false. A plain relation of the facts shall be given, and if the editor of the Patriot and those connected with him are not entirely lost to all sense of decency and shame, they will blush that ever such a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations found its way before the public.

As to the attack made upon the editor on the evening of the 11th inst. as represented by him, we can only say that it is something strange it never had been known or heard of by persons living in the town until after the affray on Thursday, the 19th inst. and if ever such a thing did happen, of which many of the citizens entertain great doubts, it must have been entirely accidental and have proceeded from some unruly boys, who are frequently engaged in throwing stones and other mischievous actions.

A plain statement shall now be given of the transactions as they took place on Thursday, the 19th inst.

In the afternoon of that day five or six persons of different political parties were at the house of Mr Tierney, enjoying themselves over a bottle of wine. Whilst thus engaged, others, including both friends of Mr. Gregg and of Mr. Shulze, and among the latter *James M. Petrikin*, joined them and partook. The utmost harmony prevailed and nothing was said respecting politics. *On the arrival of the stage the party separated; Dr. Curtin and some others going to the Doctor's house to see his brother who had just arrived from Philadelphia in the stage. Shortly after this the first affray began. Wm. C. Welsh had been sitting at the tavern of Mr E. Miles, conversing with Mr. Cambridge and others on the subject of the next President, and making some observations just as James M. Petrikin came up; and on being asked by him what he said, repeated the same, the tenor of which was that he thought the time would shortly arrive when people would vote as they pleased, without being led away by others talking and brawling about it. James M. Petrikin immediately began with the most violent, insolent, and low lived abuse on Mr. Welsh, and although he was told by him that he wished to enter into no dispute with him, and more especially about politics and although those who were present spoke to him of the impropriety of his conduct, he still persevered, until Mr. Welsh's patience could bear it no longer and he struck him. By the interference of the others they were separated, but Petrikin having called up some of his friends, attacked Welsh again, who was standing near the house. At this time, Mr. Wm. M'Carty, a Bookseller, from Philadelphia, who had been sitting in the house reading, went out with a determination to separate the combatants, and having effected the same, was engaged in some altercation with Thomas J. Petrikin, when John Rankin came behind him and violently laying hold of him threw him to some distance where he fell. Dr. Curtin who had been sitting at the tea table in his own house, with his brother and some others, hearing the noise went over about this time, and supposing from seeing M'Carty fall, that he had been knocked down, observed that it was a shame to use a stranger in that way, and was immediately answered by Thomas J. Petrikin that if he took his part he would be used in the same way, or observations to that effect. This produced another affray, in which Dr. Curtin, even when he was held by his friends was struck by two at least of the Petrikins by which he was so raised that he struck indiscriminately at any one of them who came within his reach. As to his striking the editor of the Patriot with a stone, many who were present at the time say it is not true, and that the fist was the only weapon made use of by him, which was evidently sufficient; but it is as certain that Dr. Curtin was attacked by three of the Petrikins, not with their hands only but with stones, yet the Doctor was not injured as much as his opponents.

The above is believed to be a true, candid and impartial statement of the affray at its commencement, for the truth of which reference can be confidently made, to a number of respectable citizens who were present at the time. Had it not been for the improper and unjustifiable conduct of Mr. Rankin with respect to Mr. M'Carty, the affair would have ended with those with whom it had begun.—It is evident from the whole of the conduct of the Petrikins, and the other friends of Mr. Shulze, that their object is to persuade the citizens of this county, and other places, that the friends of Mr. Gregg wish to put down by force those who are opposed to him. That this is the wish of some of the leaders of the party favorable to Mr. Shulze is evident from a circumstance which yet remains to be told. After the affray was ended, and whilst Mr. Roland Curtin, who had just arrived from Philadelphia, and took no part in it but as a peacemaker, was endeavoring to pacify some of the combatants, he was assailed by Mr. John Rankin, with language calculated to produce ill effects; and was told "come on, and turn out man for man," and that he was his man. That a man of the standing of Mr. Rankin in society, and who professes to be the follower of Him who is justly styled the Prince of Peace, should so far forget himself when political motives shall lead him on, as to disobey the precepts of that best of books, which enjoin us to live peaceably with all men, and shall urge on to violence and strife for the purpose of accomplishing political ends, is a circumstance much to be regretted.

The editor of the Patriot in his publications has dealt much in billingsgate as regards Dr. Curtin, and Messrs Tierney and Welsh, but he has omitted mentioning the threats which he made not only that evening in the heat of passion, but also on the next morning of assassinating, having the heart's blood, &c. &c. of those whom he thus abuses. His object appears to be, to enlist the passions of the people in favor of his candidate, by having it believed, that he has been persecuted and abused for his opposition to Mr. Gregg. This is not the fact. He has been treated with more civility by Mr. Gregg's friends in this place than his conduct merited. They are not afraid to meet openly and fairly any charges that may be brought against the candidate they prefer, but have thought it worse than useless to notice the ribaldry and falsehood produced by the Patriot. This has so mortified the young men who are connected with the establishment, that finding themselves losing ground they have attempted other means to rouse the feelings of the citizens in their favor, and how far they stick to the truth in the desire to attain their object, the foregoing statement will show. That it is substantially correct is confidently asserted by

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.
Bellefonte, June 26, 1823.

*Chambersburgh, July 1.*

The meeting of the democratic republicans, friendly to the election of Mr. John Andrew Shulze, which was held in this place on Tuesday last, in compliance with a notice signed by the convention committee of that party, and published in all the newspapers of Chambersburgh, we are credibly informed, did not consist of more than between 30 and 40 persons—and that many, among this small number, evinced very little interest in the proceedings of the meeting. When we reflect, that the Editor of the Franklin Republican (who is one of the committee) in his paper of that morning, gave it as his opinion, that the meeting would be "one of the largest ever held in the county," and that there were a greater number of persons in that town on that day, from all parts of the county, than perhaps ever assembled here at one time, the result of this meeting must be considered as ominous of the support the Legislative candidate will receive in this county next October.—*Repository.*

*It was at this party where J. M. Petrikin and several of his friends were present, the Editor of the Patriot would have it believed it was determined to chastise him for advocating Mr. Shulze's election!!!!! and as strange, that J. M. Petrikin should begin the affray with Wm. C. Welsh who had not been present at it!!! Oh Consistency, where is thy blush!

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June 27, 1823—3t.


SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coats, on lath, | | 8 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 5 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 6 |
| 2 do. | do. | 4 |
| 1 do. | do. | 2 |
| Hanging paper, | | 12½ cts. pr. roll |
| do border, | | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | | 37½ cts. pr. room |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

New and Valuable Medicine.

*DR. MELLEN'S*

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

*Hudson, 12th Month 29th*, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. M'NELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
*Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.*

*Hudson, 12th Month, 13th*, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain. I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

*Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27*, 1819.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR,—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately. I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

*SOLD BY*

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,
Market, between Front and 2d Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo


Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.


H. BONNET,
Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of
DRY GOODS,
Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.
January 23, 1823. [P. 7 tf.]


# GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.

## Pittsburgh Medical Society.

At the annual election of the society, held on the 28th ultimo, the following gentlemen were chosen to office for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOEL LEWIS, M. D. honorary member of the Cæsarian Society of Natural Sciences of Moscow—American Philosophical Society—Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia—Philadelphia Medical Society—Pennsylvania Medical Society of Lexington, &c. | *President.* |
| HANSON CATLET, Esq. Surgeon, United States' Army, | *Vice-President.* |
| DR. W. F. IRWIN, | *Chairman* |
| L. CALLAGHAN, Esq. Surgeon, | *Record'g Sec'y* |
| DR JOSEPH GAZZAM, | *Corresp. Sec'y.* |
| DR. BRUNOT, Jun. | *Treasurer* |
| DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG, | *Librarian.* |

The following gentlemen were admitted as ordinary and honorary members during the year.

ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP.

L. Callaghan, Esq Surgeon, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. P. Dewees, M. D. | Philadelphia. |
| John E. Stock, M. D | Bristol, England. |
| J. F. D. Lobstein, M. D. of the Medical Faculties of Paris and Haile, in Saxony, Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bourdeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, &c. | |
| J. C. Rosseau, M. D. | Philadelphia. |
| A. J. Dean, M. D. | Chambersburg h |
| Joseph Hartshorn, M. D. | Philadelphia. |
| Charles Meredith, M. D. | Bucks county. |
| Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L.L.D | New York, |
| H. G. Jamison, M. D. | Baltimore. |
| W. Zollikoffer, M. D. | Fred'ktown, Md. |
| Charles Caldwell, M. D. | Transylvania University. |
| Thomas C. James, M.D. | Pennsylvania University. |
| James Jackson, M. D. | Harvard University. |
| Daniel M'Phail, M. D. | Wooster, Ohio. |
| J. J. Le Roux, Dean and Professor of the Medical faculty of Paris. | |
| M. Dubois, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Paris. | |
| M. Halle, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Paris. | |
| M. Alibert, 1st Physician, Hospital of St. Louis, Paris. | |
| M. Regnault, Physician to the King of France. | |
| M. Deputytren, M. D. | Paris. |
| M. Fruey, M. D. | Marseilles. |
| M. Caillan, M. D. | Bourdeaux. |
| M. Guerin, Jun. M. D. | Bourdeaux |
| M. Dufour, M. D. | Toulouse. |
| M. Forbes, M. D. | " |
| M. Fabian, M. D. | " |
| Professor Hufeland, of the faculty of Medicine of Berlin, Physician to the King of Prussia, Berlin. | |
| M. Bernstein, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, Berlin. | |
| M. Osiander, M. D. Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Gothingen. | |
| M. Meckel, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Haile. | |
| M. Sprenger, Professor of the faculty of Medicine of Halle. | |
| Alexander Pettigrew, Esq. Surgeon, Licentiate of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Lecturer on Anatomy in that city. | |
| M. Frank Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Wilna. | |
| M. Marues, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Hamburgh. | |
| M. Rischland, Professor of the faculty of Medicine, of Bamberg. | |
| M. Thilow, Professor of the faculty of Medicine of Erfurt. | |
| Professor Van Froriep, Physician to the Grand Duke of Weimar | |
| M. Klein, Physician to the King of Wirtemberg, Stutgardt. | |
| Professor Kuhn, of the faculty of Physic, of Leipzic. | |
| Professor Stein, of the faculty of Physic, of Marburg. | |
| Professor Van Wielkind, Physician to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt. | |
| M. Kopp, M. D. Hanau. | |

The under named gentlemen, with their characteristic liberality, have presented the Society with the following books, during the year.

The works of the late Benj. Rush, M. D.
A. Brackenridge, Esq
Wm. Zollikoffer, M. D. Fredericktown, Md
His treatise on the Prussiate of Iron.
Wilson Philips, treatise on Indigestion.
Mr. Samuel Pettigrew.
Dimsdale on Inoculation,
Cadogan on Gout, and
Stork on Hemlock. Gen. Thos. Baird.

L. CALLAGHAN, *Record'g Sec'y*,
July 2, 1823.

## Fourth of July.

The return of this anniversary was celebrated by the Pittsburgh Volunteers, and a large concourse of most respectable citizens, at the Grove south west of the town of Allegheny. The Declaration of Independence was read by J. M. Snowden, Esq. and at two o'clock the company sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Blunden. Captain Travillo acted as President, assisted by Lieutenants Jones, and Pettigrew, Captain Denny, assisted by Lieutenants Lecky and Park, acted as Vice President.

After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of artillery, and appropriate airs by the "Union Band," attached to the Batallion.

1. The event we celebrate.
2. *Washington*—His mausoleum is in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. *The United States*—A just estimate of their relative interests will perpetuate their union, the best guarantee of their safety, and transmit the happiness of their favored condition to distant posterity.
4. *James Monroe*—As President of the U. S. let us renew to him the expression of our repeated esteem, and as a soldier of the revolution congratulate him on the anniversary of our National Independance.
5. *Foreign Nations*—Liberal reciprocity to their friendship, firm and vigorous repression to their enmity.
6. *The Constitution of the U. S.*—The palladium of our liberties.
7. *The Judiciary*—Firm, virtuous and enlightened, a bank of adamant to repel the unconstitutional encroachments of political expediency and corruption.
8. *The Presidential race*—Let him be *Eclipse* who is most worthy.
9. *Politics of Pennsylvania*—Noble when centered in public good, base when subservient to private interest.
10. *Manufactures*—Fostered, they become the source of national wealth and greatness—neglected, their ruins will be the monument of national disgrace.
11. *Our Commerce*—It demands millions for its defence—but makes us tributary to foreign nations.
12. *Agriculture*—The nursery of Independent yeomanry.
13. *Joseph Hiester*—As Governor of Pennsylvania and a soldier of the revolution we present him our best wishes for his future welfare.
14. *Andrew Gregg and John A. Shulze, Democratic candidates for Governor*—When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.
15. *The departed heroes of* 1776—The breath of calumny taints not their memory—nor can malignant envy detract from their merit.
16. *The Navy of the U. S.*—A national force without the danger of intestine broil—our battery of defence at home—the assertor of our rights abroad.
17. *Adams, Jefferson and Madison*—"Set down nought in malice, or aught extenuate."
18. *Our beloved countrywomen*—Endearing and endeared,—with them are identified the most interesting concerns of individual and social happiness.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon *Jonathan H. Walker*—*The Greeks in Constantinople*—Napoleon the *second* and the constitution of 1815 *in France*—the only antidote to the *atrocious principles of the Despots of Europe*.

By *Dr. M. Henry*—Independence, peace and prosperity—as they now are, so may they ever be, the lot of the United States.

By Mr *David E. Page*—*Spain*—Soon may the country of Alphonso and the fifth Charles, put claim to an admiring world that there are no ramparts like the heart of a free people.

By *Captain Barker*, late of the U. S army.—

Oh liberty! thy boon's of every clime—
The "City Blues," a nation's guard,
"Blues" national Independence,
The "City Guards" the same reward,
And "Greens" a true dependance.

By *Major Steele late of the U. S. army*—Major John Biddle late of the U. S. army, the accomplished gentleman—and scientific soldier, without fear and without reproach.

By Mr *Richard B. Barker*—James Ross, Esq.—Greece and Rome had their Indigites.

By Mr. *Wm. Snowden*—Henry Baldwin, Esq—Talents, integrity and patriotism combined, justly render him the favorite of the people.

By *John H. Hopkins, Esq.*—The "Independent Blues" and other volunteer companies of Pittsburgh—the nurseries of future heroes.

By Mr. *John Snyder*, of the City Greens—The memory of Simon Snyder, late Governor of Pennsylvania

By Mr. *J. F. Cooper*—"*Beauty and Booty*"—May the sons of Columbia always protect the rights of the daughters of liberty.

By a member of the Independent Blues—The "Union Band"—sons of harmony—friends of freedom.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

CONTRADICTION.

In the Bellefonte Patriot of the 25th June appeared an editorial article headed "FEDERAL Courage," which as it is filled with base lies and misstatements, cannot be left to pass unnoticed. The editor knew well at the time that the statements he made were totally false. A plain relation of the facts shall be given, and if the editor of the Patriot and those connected with him are not entirely lost to all sense of decency and shame, they will blush that ever such a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations found its way before the public.

As to the attack made upon the editor on the evening of the 11th inst. as represented by him, we can only say that it is something strange it never had been known or heard of by persons living in the town until after the affray on Thursday, the 19th inst. and if ever such a thing did happen, of which many of the citizens entertain great doubts, it must have been entirely accidental and have proceeded from some unruly boys, who are frequently engaged in throwing stones and other mischievous actions.

A plain statement shall now be given of the transactions as they took place on Thursday, the 19th inst.

In the afternoon of that day five or six persons of different political parties were at the house of Mr Tierney, enjoying themselves over a bottle of wine. Whilst thus engaged, others, including both friends of Mr. Gregg and of Mr. Shulze, and among the latter *James M. Petrikin*, joined them and partook. The utmost harmony prevailed and nothing was said respecting politics. *On the arrival of the stage the party separated; Dr. Curtin and some others going to the Doctor's house to see his brother who had just arrived from Philadelphia in the stage. Shortly after this the first affray began. Wm. C. Welsh had been sitting at the tavern of Mr E. Miles, conversing with Mr. Cambridge and others on the subject of the next President, and making some observations just as James M. Petrikin came up; and on being asked by him what he said, repeated the same, the tenor of which was that he thought the time would shortly arrive when people would vote as they pleased, without being led away by others talking and brawling about it. James M. Petrikin immediately began with the most violent, insolent, and low lived abuse on Mr. Welsh, and although he was told by him that he wished to enter into no dispute with him, and more especially about politics and although those who were present spoke to him of the impropriety of his conduct, he still persevered, until Mr. Welsh's patience could bear it no longer and he struck him. By the interference of the others they were separated, but Petrikin having called up some of his friends, attacked Welsh again, who was standing near the house. At this time, Mr. Wm. M'Carty, a Bookseller, from Philadelphia, who had been sitting in the house reading, went out with a determination to separate the combatants, and having effected the same, was engaged in some altercation with Thomas J. Petrikin, when John Rankin came behind him and violently laying hold of him threw him to some distance where he fell. Dr. Curtin who had been sitting at the tea table in his own house, with his brother and some others, hearing the noise went over about this time, and supposing from seeing M'Carty fall, that he had been knocked down, observed that it was a shame to use a stranger in that way, and was immediately answered by Thomas J. Petrikin that if he took his part he would be used in the same way, or observations to that effect. This produced another affray, in which Dr. Curtin, even when he was held by his friends was struck by two at least of the Petrikins by which he was so raised that he struck indiscriminately at any one of them who came within his reach. As to his striking the editor of the Patriot with a stone, many who were present at the time say it is not true, and that the fist was the only weapon made use of by him, which was evidently sufficient; but it is as certain that Dr. Curtin was attacked by three of the Petrikins, not with their hands only but with stones, yet the Doctor was not injured as much as his opponents.

The above is believed to be a true, candid and impartial statement of the affray at its commencement, for the truth of which reference can be confidently made, to a number of respectable citizens who were present at the time. Had it not been for the improper and unjustifiable conduct of Mr. Rankin with respect to Mr. M'Carty, the affair would have ended with those with whom it had begun.—It is evident from the whole of the conduct of the Petrikins, and the other friends of Mr. Shulze, that their object is to persuade the citizens of this county, and other places, that the friends of Mr. Gregg wish to put down by force those who are opposed to him. That this is the wish of some of the leaders of the party favorable to Mr. Shulze is evident from a circumstance which yet remains to be told. After the affray was ended, and whilst Mr. Roland Curtin, who had just arrived from Philadelphia, and took no part in it but as a peacemaker, was endeavoring to pacify some of the combatants, he was assailed by Mr. John Rankin, with language calculated to produce ill effects; and was told "come on, and turn out man for man," and that he was his man. That a man of the standing of Mr. Rankin in society, and who professes to be the follower of Him who is justly styled the Prince of Peace, should so far forget himself when political motives shall lead him on, as to disobey the precepts of that best of books, which enjoin us to live peaceably with all men, and shall urge on to violence and strife for the purpose of accomplishing political ends, is a circumstance much to be regretted.

The editor of the Patriot in his publication has dealt much in billingsgate as regards Dr. Curtin, and Messrs Tierney and Welsh, but he has omitted mentioning the threats which he made not only that evening in the heat of passion, but also on the next morning of assassinating, having the heart's blood, &c. &c. of those whom he thus abuses. His object appears to be, to enlist the passions of the people in favor of his candidate, by having it believed, that he has been persecuted and abused for his opposition to Mr. Gregg. This is not the fact. He has been treated with more civility by Mr Gregg's friends in this place than his conduct merited. They are not afraid to meet openly and fairly any charges that may be brought against the candidate they prefer, but have thought it worse than useless to notice the ribaldry and falsehood produced by the Patriot. This has so mortified the young men who are connected with the establishment, that finding themselves losing ground they have attempted other means to rouse the feelings of the citizens in their favor, and how far they stick to the truth in the desire to attain their object, the foregoing statement will show. That it is substantially correct is confidently asserted by

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Bellefonte, June 26, 1823.

*Chambersburgh, July 1.*

The meeting of the democratic republicans, friendly to the election of Mr. John Andrew Shulze, which was held in this place on Tuesday last in compliance with a notice signed by the convention committee of that party, and published in all the newspapers of Chambersburgh, we are credibly informed, did not consist of more than between 30 and 40 persons—and that many, among this small number, evinced very little interest in the proceedings of the meeting. When we reflect, that the Editor of the Franklin Republican (who is one of the committee) in his paper of that morning, gave it as his opinion, that the meeting would be "one of the largest ever held in the county," and that there were a greater number of persons in that town on that day, from all parts of the county, than perhaps ever assembled here at one time, the result of this meeting must be considered as ominous of the support the Legislative candidate will receive in this county next October.—*Repository.*

*It was at this party where J. M. Petrikin and several of his friends were present, the Editor of the Patriot would have it believed it was determined to chastise him for advocating Mr. Shulze's election!!!!! and as strange, that J. M. Petrikin should begin the affray with Wm. C. Welsh who had not been present at it!!!! Oh Consistency, where is thy blush!

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1835.

## Western University of Penna.

### COMMENCEMENT.

THE first Commencement in the Western University of Pennsylvania, took place on the 4th inst.

The young gentlemen who graduated on this occasion were, Mr. *Samuel F. Smith*, of Mifflin county; Mr. *Thomas Guthrie*, of Pittsburgh; and Mr. *Alexander Logan*, of Allegheny county; on each of whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

We regret that the gentleman who was appointed to present for publication a report on the subject, is necessarily absent this week.—In our next we hope to be able to give his report. In the mean time we have the satisfaction to lay before our readers the address of Mr. Bruce, the Principal, furnished for publication at our request.

### ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL TO THE GRADUATES.

Gentlemen,

HAVING bestowed upon you the honors to which the Trustees and Faculty of the University deem you entitled, I will, at your parting from us, take the liberty of directing to you a few advices.

We have not been inattentive to the industry with which, while under our care, you have endeavored to enrich your minds; and we cannot deny that your attainments have answered to our utmost expectations. It is a happy thing to have to remark to the first graduates of the University, that they are young men whose conduct has not in a single instance given offence, and whose progress is equal to their good behaviour.

You may be apt, however, Gentlemen, in some degree to misunderstand the relation of your present improvements to the duty which you owe to yourselves with respect to future progress. Many students have made exemplary advances in science, during their collegiate course; but when it was over they have forgotten that the seed of knowledge was sown only, and that in order to reap a profitable and mature increase, they must continue to water it with all becoming assiduity. If you run over in your own mind the departments of science which were opened to you, and into which you got a glimpse, rather than of which you obtained a full view, the rude shapes that present themselves, will convince you that many a patient and an active hour must be spent in order to polish them, and to give them expression and life. They have been the unwearied *personal* exertions, both in ancient and modern times, of men after their academical term was over, that have given to us any important discoveries in experimental science, that have tended to improve our taste; that have thrown light upon our moral relations; that have cleared away the rubbish that encumbers the foundations of history; or that have braced with strength and nerve eloquence in her various departments. How safely might we mention every name that is truly great, whether of the ancient or of the modern world, as an evidence of this? How did Demosthenes become a mighty orator? What kind of lives did Herodotus, Xenophon, Livy or Tacitus lead? Did Socrates or Plato? Did Sophocles or Euripides? Did Galileo or Kepler? Did Newton or Herschel? Did Milton or Addison? Did Johnson or Swift? Did Campbell or Robertson? Their history shows us that it was not till transplanted from the nursery of their education that any of these, in any considerable degree, spread their branches and bore their fruits.

But, Gentlemen, you may be apt to mistake them, tho' seriously inclined to the best means of your improvement. An extensive library is supposed by some the most promising means of increasing our knowledge. But this, if not well chosen, may be one of the greatest hinderances to improvement. Much time has been worse than idly spent in reading books which contain nor genius to inspire, nor logic to teach, nor important facts to recollect. There is no advice that can be more advantageous than that which may put a student upon his guard against wasting his time, where he might be ready to fancy that he was improving it. How did the ancients procure our admiration by such striking specimens of excellence? Because a bad book would never be transcribed but by a few partial hands; there was nothing to be found in their general libraries but works of real merit and singular genius. By necessity their course of reading was maintained as pure as they vainly imagined the sacred fire to be which was fed by their vestal virgins. But our curiosity is attacked by the novelty of thousands of worthless publications, whilst his hand might make many an attempt to discriminate in a general library, before a person unacquainted with the respective claims of authors could succeed to his advantage. Immoral publications are reckoned dangerous to youth and inexperience; but obscure and feeble diction, ill arranged matter, and mistaken argument, and especially the elaborate jargon of scholastic distinctions on which common sense, and the necessary dictates of our constitution, are set at defiance, are scarcely less injurious to the mind that is yet tender and to be matured. Whenever you have read a book which has filled you with an admiration of the author's manner of treating a subject that is truly of importance; whenever you can see every thing rising naturally in its place; whenever the absence of a sentence or of a paragraph, would impair the effect produced by the whole; whenever, after having read the book, you can with ease travel forwards and backwards through its contents, as through an oration of Cicero, or Robertson's History of America, then may you proceed to a review of it, and to read all others which by equally competent judges, shall, on the different subjects of knowledge, be recommended to you. Said Dr. Robertson, on a visit to the College of Edinburgh, "If I have acquired any merit as an author I owe much of my success to the best models, particularly those of antiquity."

But, Gentlemen, with the most substantial authors in his hand, the student is still apt to go astray from the path of his real improvement.—Every man, in order to become eminent, must devote himself much more to thinking than to reading. A noble mind, in the full career of its improvement, is like the botanist who has a garden of his own, which is laid out on his own plan, and which, although he will enrich it with every flower or shrub that has been cultivated or that grows wild in the fields, shall yet show the nature of his own genius, and the predominancy of his taste.—The Spectator, in stating the way in which from their manners and foibles, he prepared his exquisite entertainments for his countrymen, has presented an example of the use to which a real genius will make its reading subservient. He carefully noted whatever their character presented to his purpose, and took a rough sketch of it immediately from life; and afterwards he sifted his materials, adjusted every thing according to its beauty or value, and then produced those original fabrics, which are equally the admiration of mankind, and the evidence of his talents. Lord Bacon was by many of his contemporaries reckoned a man of a superficial mind, because he had read much less than the most of the learned of his time; but his reading was sufficient to supply him with the copartners intellects; and while their names are forgotten, the masterly account in which he turned his information, the lustre, that on the one hand, his powerful reflections cleared off from the foundations of science, and the proper instruments which, on the other, they have provided for all subsequent workmen, elevate him to the station of one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Newton could read little more than revelation, a little history, and the theorems and problems of his competitors.

But, Gentlemen, while your attention has been equally directed to a number of branches of education at College, you are now about to turn your future studies into a more restricted channel leading to some particular profession. On such an occasion while industry is preserved, and appropriate means of improvement are selected, there is often an ungrateful neglect of the very hand-maids, which opened our powers, and which still might be of very great service to us. Sometimes a divine that in his youth could read the Greek orators and poets with facility, finds himself, in after life, unable, though its matter is so well known, to read, in the original language, the simple and beautiful narration of the evangelists. Our other studies are equally forgotten.—The means by which Newton, Euler, and La Place demonstrated the extent, variety, and harmony of creation, are little more thought of, than is the wonderful variety which, from a few elements, the principle of animal and vegetable organization exhibits. Every wise man indeed will permit his exertions to be directed where nature more particularly calls for them; but it is a pity that so many shoots should appear as blighted which might both add to ornament and increase fruitfulness. We cannot too warmly recommend to you the example of several great men, who, as long as circumstances would allow them, kept always their hours for meditating on the different branches of ornamental and useful science, and who, when this opportunity failed them, would from all the hurry and bustle of life, steal as much time as would permit them to read the contents at least of their admired and favored authors. What profession is it that will not receive aid from an extensive knowledge of the field of truth, and from a vivid recollection of it in every department? Not only does every part enrich our diction; but by its analogies it illustrates on any particular subject our thoughts. If Providence had not sent him to a private situation, and led his mind to the cultivation of mathematics, chymistry, and astronomy, even after his profession was assumed, we will venture to assert that we would not have had all that interweaving and plaiting of argument, which, on the principles of the closest induction, appears, with such wonderful success, in Chalmer's Evidences of Christianity. The scholar that voluntarily drops all the pursuits of his academical education, except that which is in the immediate line of his profession, appears like the city which was once great and flourishing, but which is now tumbling to decay—all has the air of melancholy, and even the region that is still inhabited is sickly, languid and inactive. But the mind, on the contrary, which, keeping the objects of its profession prominently before it, strives to maintain alive, and improve all the collateral branches of its knowledge, and to reap from them the advantages which they may administer, is like the city which teems with inhabitants, and while their general concourse is towards the Exchange, they are in every other direction, buying, building and repairing, the country is conveying thither its produce, and the sea is sending the articles of its commerce.

Gentlemen, your obligations to the cultivation and maintenance of this general and eminent literary character cannot be fully understood till the relations of the world, and the situation of your country be analyzed.

Commerce, some centuries ago, assumed a more adventurous spirit than she had ever before shown. She sought out every shore and inquired after every island, and during a few ages she has gathered the people of the most distant climes and manners, into something of familiarity, and of a taste for each other's commodities.—These connexions of the nations lay hold on some of the most deep rooted principles which influence the character of mankind, and bid fair to grow through an unlimited period of time.—They are a Christian people who pursue this commerce; and though many cruelties darken the page of its history; yet the mild and gentle spirit of their religion was naturally expected to follow the adventurous genius of their commerce; and thus, while the field in Providence was formerly preparing by the rough breakings up of the fallow ground, the seed is now beginning to be sown, from which will follow incalculable advantages to mankind. Where the Christian religion has taken root, there energy of character, a spirit of liberty, civilization, and in modern times science appear.——Your country too occupies among the means of ameliorating the condition of the nations, a very conspicuous place. She is indeed herself a plant which the spirit of commerce not long ago discovered; and though after her discovery she grew up imperceptibly, with little attention from the nations; yet her energies have at last assumed the most commanding attitude for the general improvement of the moral and political condition of our species. Some people have imagined that the career of a successful warrior, promising liberty to mankind, would be an event for which every lover of his race might devoutly pray; but genuine liberty must spring, not from the hand of an individual conqueror, which never could bestow it; but from the bold and aspiring honor of a people enlightened to a sense of the dignity of their nature, and who, while they submit willingly to the wholesome laws of government, never can wear the bonds of a tyrant. Now America challenges the attention of every thinking man, and instructs him by that high example, which, while her and their commerce continues, will never let the nations sit at ease, but which will stir and ferment their materials until they throw off that refuse which in many instances so deeply affects them. For many ages while commerce was feeble and without influence, the nations of the earth were nearly independent of one another; but now they have all their essential, mutual relations and dependencies; and as Solon gave the best laws that they could bear to the Athenians, so America's magic influence will not rest among them, till the kingdoms of the world adopt the highest steps of reformation that the nature of their respective climes, and the genius of their people can admit

But, if this be the present prospect of the world, and if this be the attitude of your country, what are the duties to which young men, aspiring after influential stations in her, and professing to be properly prepared for them, are called? In the first place every such candidate is bound to prepare himself to be able, within all the sphere of his influence, to prevent the people from falling short of that high station which is expected from them. This he cannot attain by telling them their duty. Being a leader, their instructor must, like the general in ancient warfare, after having given his orders, fight, in all his armor, in front of the battle. But, again, if our country is truly to be eminent in literary attainments, every individual abettor of her fame, must remember, that the genius of the times, and her very spirit of reformation, are raising up, besides those that are already on the field, in every region elsewhere, an host of competitors. Greece and Rome are not more indebted for their celebrity to the fire of their genius, than they are to their good fortune in occupying the field alone. In the game of honor there were only in ancient times themselves to play; but in modern times we meet with literature and literary men, and they will still more abound, in every region of

But it is understood that all of you at present contemplate to fill the stations of ministers of the gospel. This station is more intimately connected with the prosperity of the nations than perhaps any other. Under it is imperceptibly formed the particular character which any people permanently display. When the priesthood of a nation exert themselves in behalf of liberty and prosperity, the whole mass of the people become aspiring and active; but when they exert themselves in behalf of principles that suspect improvements, and draw lines of demarcation which must not be passed, the people become effeminate and enervated.

Much gentlemen, is expected from the ministers of the gospel in the circumstances in which Providence has cast your lot. In your theological seminaries your duty, no doubt, will be set before you, both as men and as ministers of the gospel; but there is of the ministerial character one feature which I think of great importance, and which from my present situation, I think I ought to mention to you. If the ministry be as influential in raising national character, and in leading it to breath favorably on the rest of mankind, as I have depicted, what, let me ask you, do you suppose, in a country like this, can be the most effectual means of bringing the nation under the benign influence of its instructors for time and eternity? A selfish priesthood has, in many past ages, imposed awe by august temples, by venerable statues of gods and demigods, and by the mysterious appearances of a splendid ritual. So firmly attached by these means were their populace to it, that all the philosophy of ancient times, could not tear a single leaf from the garland of superstition: it required the energy of that word which is spirit and life, to break in upon the ornaments of the heathen world, and to overthrow their temples. Christianity herself has often for the general reputation which a nation has discovered, been indebted to extrinsical aids; to the splendor of her cathedrals, to the lawn of her priesthood, or to the support which the royal arm of power has communicated to her. But as the religion of Jesus pleads nothing but its own native beauties, and has nothing in his hands, and in those of his disciples, but its own innocence and benignity to recommend it, so its ministers, in these places of the world, are left to support and propagate it, by those means only which are congenial to its intellectual dignity and spirituality. Now how is this religion to shed her influences most effectually, so as to mould our national character, and to stimulate us to contribute to the welfare of the nations of the earth? History informs us that when the emperor Constantine became a convert to christianity, the Roman Empire became Christian; and that when a princess from Constantinople was married to the Emperor of Russia, that empire received the religion of her forefathers. If the ministers of the gospel are therefore to act a wise and rational part, in respect to the influence of their office on the character of the nation, they will aim at winning the leading men, and at securing them in their friendship and under their esteem. Piety, simple and unaffected, is an indispensable prerequisite in every minister of the Most High; but it was when Paul reasoned that Felix trembled; and in order that men in these days of science, may continue to respect the sacred office, this office, as it is high in itself, must appear high, in all that ameliorates, and dignifies human nature. Let the ministry remember that they are ambassadors of Christ, and let them preach in the authority of his name only; but let them also remember that Christianity has founded seminaries of education to instruct in all the branches of science, and that these have outstripped the attainments of all former ages, and that it would be a solecism in the very system of our national religious education to suppose, that while the teachers of Christianity themselves remained ignorant of those very important studies which they applauded and recommended, they should procure reverence and respect. In this country, stripped of all external ornaments and adventitious aids, the ministry must strive to win the first station in all literary attainments.—that when they mingle in society their pre-eminence may be seen; and that as their religion is founded in truth, so it may appear never to be afraid of sound learning and criticism; but on the other hand, may seem to court, in all their adventurous spirit, their company, and to make familiar with their friendship. Zeal and piety are indeed powerful agents, and to influence a great portion of mankind may be quite sufficient; but when reflection asks what are the most powerful means of raising the reputation of our people as candidates for the honors of time and of eternity, the answer must be, That the Christian priesthood must, like their great master, extort, even from their enemies, in their own country, and amidst all its attainments, this confession—Never men can speak like these men.

That you, gentlemen, if your present intentions be fulfilled, may support, amidst your countrymen, the ministerial character, in all the features which we have recommended, and be in every other respect eminent, is the sincere wish of the trustees and faculty of the University.

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**General Wilkinson is compiling a work on Mexico, historical and geographical.**

**Mr. Gallatin and family have arrived at New York in the Montano. They are all well.**

## Democratic Republican Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of democratic republicans of the city of Pittsburgh, convened at the house of George Grier, in said city, pursuant to public notice, Dr. F. BRUNOT, was called to the chair, and

S KINGSTON appointed secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been stated it was on motion

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to submit to the consideration of the meeting: whereupon John Speer, George Cochran, Dennis S. Sculley, John Arthurs, and Wm. B. Irish were severally nominated and appointed a committee for that purpose, who, after due deliberation, submitted the following resolutions, which were severally read and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the interference of the legislature in nominating a candidate for governor, is contrary to the declared sentiments of all good democrats, and in opposition to the spirit of the constitution.

2. *Resolved*. That we view the nomination of John Andrew Shulze for the office of governor as the result of legislative *caucusing* and interference.

*Resolved*, That we will oppose the election of *J Andrew Shulze* the legislative caucus candidate, because he is destitute of those qualifications which are requisite and necessary for the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania to possess, and because, were he successful, we would be subjected to the dictation and control of a set of men greedy of power, and possessing an intolerant and persecuting party spirit!

4. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the nomination of ANDREW GREGG for the office of governor by a convention of the delegates of the people at Lewistown in May last, and that we will use all honorable means to effect his election:

Because he is a sound and practical democratic republican, of inflexible integrity, experience and abilities—eminently qualified to fill the high station for which he has been nominated.

Because we believe him to be firmly attached to the principles of the constitution, and equal rights, and opposed to any usurpations or encroachments upon the civil and religious rights and privileges of the people.

*Resolved* That a committee of correspondence be appointed to prepare an address and to correspond with similar committees throughout the state.

The following persons were duly nominated and appointed a committee of correspondence, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions viz S. Kingston, Dennis S. sculley, John Arthurs, William B Irish, N. Richardson, George Cochran, David Logan, Gen. Thomas Baird, Patrick Doran, and Michael P. Cassily.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the editors of the newspapers throughout this election district be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

ATTEST—S. KINGSTON, *Secretary*.

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## Manufacturers Dinner.

The Phoenix Cotton Factory near Pittsburgh, exhibited the singular spectacle on the 4th instant, of some of the most distinguished and respectable gentlemen of the city, combining with the superintendants and hands of that establishment, both male and female, in the celebration of independence. We say singular—because, however creditable, the cordial feeling of sociability with which respectability and rank there united with honest industry, and modest worth, the prejudices of feudal times, aristocratic notions, and commercial wealth, have hitherto held themselves above such associations. We are proud of them, because, while they cannot degrade any citizen, however elevated, they introduce manufacturers to that rank in social life, which the development of mind in the mechanical pursuits of modern days, determines shall be *of the first*. While England confers knighthood upon her authors of mechanical inventions, shall the United States be slow in bringing forward men who are contributing more of practical and solid comfort to life, than all the fancies of theoretical philosophers and literary visionaries?

Mr *C. Cowan* and *W Forward*, Esq. presiding, the company partook of a dinner, which left nothing for them to wish from foreign luxuries.—After which the following sentiments were offered and drank with applause:

1. *The Day.*—We celebrate the struggles of domestic industry for real independence.

2. *The memory of Washington.*—The master workman in the edifice of Freedom.

3. *The Army.*—Warranted Indigo blue—the heart that beats under American cloth, and the hand that draws an American trigger.

4. *The Navy*—Its glory evergreen as its native live oak

5. *The Union.*—A world within itself.

6. *Agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce.*—The feeder, main eyFinder and doffer.

7. *The cord, bobbin and shuttle.*—Our emblems of honor, worthy to be woven in the civic wreath.

8. *The President of the United States.*—His health who drinks in Pittsburgh glass.

9. *The next President.*—A home-made heart under a home-made coat.

10. *The next Congress.*—May they work by the job and not by the day

11. *American Mechanics.*—Franklin, Hare and Perkins. The despots of the New World, establishing their empire over lightning, fire and steam.

12. *Pittsburgh Coal.*—Our diamond, without analysis.

13. *The Fair Sex*—The example of Innocence in our manufacturing labors, which graces the festive board in the scene before us, offers the best practical refutation of the assertion that "manufactures are injurious to morals."

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. C. Cowan, President.—Success and prosperity to the firm of Adams, Allen & Co.—May they reap the reward which their industry and enterprise deserve.

By W. Forward, Esq Vice President.—National industry. The best guardian of the public morals, and the only permanent source of national wealth.

By H. Baldwin, Esq.—South America. Her principles of independence—American raw materials, wrought by Valor and Policy into the vestments of Freedom

By Abner Barker, Esq.—The Phœnix of Pittsburgh—May she spread her wings without fear of fire.

By Mr. James Adams.—The modern Sampson (our master builder) as renowned for raising walls as the ancient Samson for pulling down

By Mr. M. Allen.—The City of Pittsburgh—May prosperity attend her manufactures and commerce.

By J. S. Craft, Esq.—New-England industry and ingenuity—As successful in Pennsylvania as in Rhode-Island.

The tables were then removed, and music introduced dancing. The evening was thus closed—the order and decorum of the scene challenging a contrast with our most fashionable assemblies. The company separated at 7 o'clock, all concurring with the declaration of the venerable manufacturer presiding, "That this day was one of the most agreeable of his life."

## Obituary.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"Unsparing death! must then the young,
"The innocent in heart, and tongue,
"The lov'd,—the loving, and the gay,
"Aye be the the first to fall thy prey?"

BAGOBE.

On the evening of Friday, the 4th instant, Miss ELIZA GILLAND, aged 16 years, daughter of the late Philip Gilland, Esq was drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite this city.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to record a more distressing event than the untimely end of this lovely and interesting girl. On Friday, a party of about seventy of both sexes, went up the river in a boat, to celebrate the day, and the unfortunate subject of our notice was among the number. After engaging in every kind of mirth that custom has sanctioned and youthful gaiety could invent, they returned to town and reached the shore shortly after dark. Amidst the bustle and confusion that took place previous to landing, Miss Gilland fell overboard, about five yards from the shore.—The river at this time being high, with a strong current, she, being buoyed up by her clothing, was carried rapidly down on its surface. Three young men plunged in after her, but she had been borne away with such velocity that only one succeeded in reaching her, and his strength and her own was so much exhausted by the time he did so, he could not render her the assistance her distressing situation required, and was with some difficulty rescued from sharing her fate, so that his approach to her only made him a nearer witness of the heart rending sight, of his sprightly companion through the day, sinking exhausted into the stream, without his being able to render her any assistance.

Thus has sunk into the gulph of eternity, in the bloom and spring of her days, one of the most interesting females of whom our city could boast; one who was loved by all who knew her, and who only needed to be more generally known to be more universally admired; one who was the pride of an amiable and widowed mother, who fondly looked upon her as the stay and comfort of her age, as she had been the joy of her heart. S.

[On Monday last the remains of Miss Gilland, found floating in the Ohio, nine miles below this city, were brought up and interred.]

## Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

### Pennsylvania.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of U. S. and Branches, | par |
| Philad. Banks, | do |
| Bk. of Pittsburgh, | do |
| Easton | do |
| Germantown, | do |
| Montgomery Co. | do |
| Chester, w. Chester | do |
| Farmer's Bank of Lancaster. | do |
| Harrisburgh, | do |
| Bucks County | do |
| Lancaster bank, | 1 dis. |
| Brownsville, | 1 |
| Northampton, | do |
| N Hope Bridge Co. | |
| Swatara, | 1 |
| York bank, | do |
| Chambersburgh, | do |
| Greensburgh, | 1 |
| Gettysburgh, | 1 |
| Susq. Bridge Co. | do |
| Pittsbg. City Bills, | 2 |
| F. Bk. of Reading, | 1 |
| Beaver, | 40 |
| Meadville | 37½ |
| Washington, | 35 |
| Milton, | 20 |
| Huntingdon, | 12½ |
| Centre, | do |

### Ohio.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Steubenvl. | 1 |
| F. & M. bank of Steubenville, | do |
| Mount Pleasant, | do |
| western Reserve, | 2 |
| St. Clairsville, | 2 |
| Bank of Chilicothe, | 2 |
| Lancaster, | 2 |
| Marietta, | 2 |
| Columbus, | 2 |
| Zanesville Canal, | 50 |
| Musk. B. of Zanesv. | 20 |
| Portsmouth, | 12½ |
| Dayton, | 10 |
| Hamilton, | 50 |
| Canton, | 8 |
| New Lisbon, | 50 |
| Xenia, | 20 |

### Kentucky.

| | |
|---|---|
| State Bk. & Bran. | 65 |
| Maysville, | 2 |

### Indiana.

| | |
|---|---|
| State Bank at Vin. | |
| Branch at Brookvl. | |
| Do. at Corydon, | |
| Do. at Vevay, | |
| F. & M. bk. Madison | 12½ |
| Branch Lawrencebg. | 50 |

### Illinois.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Illinois | |

### Missouri.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Missouri at St. Louis | |

### Tennessee.

| | |
|---|---|
| State bk. and Bran. | 50 |
| Nashville bank, | do |

### Michigan Ter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Michigan at Detroit, | 15 |

### N. Carolina.

| | |
|---|---|
| State bank and Bran. | |
| $5 and upwards, | 1 |
| Newbern, $5 & up | do |
| Cape Fear, $5 & up. | do |

### S. Carolina.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charleston 5 & up. | 4½ |

### Rhode-Island.

| | |
|---|---|
| Providence banks, | 3 |
| Washington bank at Westerly, | 3 |
| Phœnix bank at do. | 3 |
| New England Commercial bank | |
| Other Rhode-Island notes, generally, | 4 |

### Vermont.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burlington, | |

### N. Hampshire.

| | |
|---|---|
| Generally | |

### New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| City banks, | par |
| Troy and Albany 1½ dis. | |
| Mohawk bk. at Schen. | |
| Newburgh, | 2 |
| Orange County, | do |
| Catskill, | do |
| Bank of Columbia at Hudson, | do |
| Middle District, | do |
| Auburn, | do |
| Geneva, | do |
| Central bank at Cherryvalley, | 2 |
| Chenango, | 2 |
| Utica bank & Bran. | 2 |
| Ontario bk. at Utica, | 2 |
| Do. at Canandaigua, | 2 |
| Plattsburgh, | 2 |

### Maryland.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore City banks, | par |
| City bk. of Balt. | 2 dis. |
| George's County, | 2 |
| Annapolis and Bran. at Easton, | 1½ |
| Frederick Co. Havre de Grace, | do |
| Westminster, | do |
| Hagerstown, | do |
| Williamsport, | do |

### New Jersey.

| | |
|---|---|
| State bank at New Brunswick, | par |
| Trenton bank, | do |
| N. Brunswick bank | 2dis |
| State bank at Tren. | do |
| Mount Holly, | 1 |
| Camden, | do |
| Cumberland, | 1½ dis. |
| Newark Insurance, | do |
| State bk. at Morris, | do |
| Ditto at Elizabeth. | do |
| Sussex, | do |
| Patterson bank | 1 |

### Delaware.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Delaware, | par |
| Wilmington & Bran. | do |
| Com. Bank Del. | do |
| Farm. Bank Del. | do |
| Bran. at New Castle, | do |
| Do. at Wilmington, | do |
| Do. at Georgetown, | do |

### Dist. Columbia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mechanics bank of Alexandria, | 1 |
| Union bk. Alexand. | do |
| Bank of Potomack, | do |
| Do. Alexandria, | do |
| Farmers' bk. Alexan. | do |
| Georgetown I. & E. Company, | do |

### Virginia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richmond & Branches, $5 and up. | 1½ |
| Bank of the Valley and Branches, | 1½ |
| Morgantown and South Branch. | |
| N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling, | 1 |
| Clarlestown | |

### Georgia.

| | |
|---|---|
| State banks, generally, $5 and up. | 10 |

### Connecticut.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eagle bank, payable at New York, | par |
| N. Haven bk. if do. | par |
| Bridgeport, | 2 dis. |
| Middletown bank | 2 |
| Phœnix bank at Hartford, | do |
| Derby bank, | do |

### Massachusets.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston banks, $5 and upwards, | par |
| Springfield, | 3 dis. |
| Hampshire bank at North Hampton, | do |
| Salem, | do |
| Worcester, | do |
| Other Massachusetts notes, | do |

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1823.


## Western University of Penns'a.

*COMMENCEMENT.*

THE first Commencement in the Western University of Pennsylvania, took place on the 4th inst.

The young gentlemen who graduated on this occasion were, Mr. *Samuel F. Smith*, of Mifflin county; Mr. *Thomas Guthrie*, of Pittsburgh; and Mr. *Alexander Logan*, of Allegheny county; on each of whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

We regret that the gentleman who was appointed to present for publication a report on the subject, is necessarily absent this week.—In our next we hope to be able to give his report. In the mean time we have the satisfaction to lay before our readers the address of Mr. Bates, the Principal, furnished for publication at our request.

### *ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL TO THE GRADUATES.*

*Gentlemen,*

HAVING bestowed upon you the honors to which the Trustees and Faculty of the University deem you entitled, I will, at your parting from us, take the liberty of directing to you a few advices.

We have not been inattentive to the industry with which, while under our care, you have endeavored to enrich your minds; and we cannot deny that your attainments have answered to our utmost expectations. It is a happy thing to have to remark to the first graduates of the University, that they are young men whose conduct has not in a single instance given offence, and whose progress is equal to their good behaviour.

You may be apt, however, Gentlemen, in some degree to misunderstand the relation of your present improvements to the duty which you owe to yourselves with respect to future progress. Many students have made exemplary advances in science, during their collegiate course; but when it was over they have forgotten that the seed of knowledge was sown only, and that in order to reap a profitable and mature increase, they must continue to water it with all becoming assiduity. If you run over in your own mind the departments of science which were opened to you, and into which you got a glimpse, rather than of which you obtained a full view, the rude shapes that present themselves, will convince you that many a patient and an active hour must be spent in order to polish them, and to give them expression and life. They have been the unwearied *personal* exertions, both in ancient and modern times, of men after their academical term was over, that have given to us any important discoveries in experimental science; that have tended to improve our taste; that have thrown light upon our moral relations; that have cleared away the rubbish that encumbers the foundations of history; or that have braced with strength and nerve eloquence in her various departments. How safely might we mention every name that is truly great, whether of the ancient or of the modern world, as an evidence of this? How did Demosthenes become a mighty orator? What kind of lives did Herodotus, Xenophon, Livy or Tacitus lead? Did Socrates or Plato? Did Sophocles or Euripides? Did Gallileo or Kepler? Did Newton or Herschel? Did Milton or Addison? Did Johnson or Swift? Did Campbell or Robertson? Their history shows us that it was not till transplanted from the nursery of their education that any of these, in any considerable degree, spread their branches and bore their fruits.

But, Gentlemen, you may be apt to mistake them, tho' seriously inclined to the best means of your improvement. An extensive library is supposed by some the most promising means of increasing our knowledge. But this, if not well chosen, may be one of the greatest hinderances to improvement. Much time has been worse than idly spent in reading books which contain nor genius to inspire, nor logic to teach, nor important facts to recollect. There is no advice that can be more advantageous than that which may put a student upon his guard against wasting his time, where he might be ready to fancy that he was improving it. How did the ancients procure our admiration by such striking specimens of excellence? Because a bad book would never be transcribed but by a few partial hands; there was nothing to be found in their general libraries but works of real merit and singular genius. By necessity their course of reading was maintained as pure as they vainly imagined the sacred fire to be which was fed by their vestal virgins. But our curiosity is attacked by the novelty of thousands of worthless publications, whilst his hand might make many an attempt to discriminate in a general library, before a person unacquainted with the respective claims of authors could succeed to his advantage. Immoral publications are reckoned dangerous to youth and inexperience; but obscure and feeble diction, ill arranged matter, and mistaken argument, and especially the elaborate jargon of scholastic distinctions on which common sense, and the necessary dictates of our constitution, are set at defiance, are scarcely less injurious to the mind that is yet tender and to be matured. Whenever you have read a book which has filled you with an admiration of the author's manner of treating a subject that is truly of importance; whenever you can see every thing rising naturally in its place; whenever the absence of a sentence or of a paragraph would impair the effect produced by the whole; whenever, after having read the book, you can with ease travel forwards and backwards through its contents, as through an oration of Cicero, or Robertson's History of America, then may you proceed to a review of it, and to read all others which by equally competent judges, shall, on the different subjects of knowledge, be recommended to you. Said Dr. Robertson, on a visit to the College of Edinburgh, "If I have acquired any merit as an author I owe much of my success to the best models, particularly those of antiquity."

But, Gentlemen, with the most substantial authors in his hand, the student is still apt to go astray from the path of his real improvement.—Every man, in order to become eminent, must devote himself much more to thinking than to reading. A noble mind, in the full career of its improvement, is like the botanist who has a garden of his own, which is laid out on his own plan, and which, although he will enrich it with every flower or shrub that has been cultivated or that grows wild in the fields, shall yet show the nature of his own genius, and the predominancy of his taste.—The Spectator, in stating the way in which from their manners and foibles, he prepared his exquisite entertainments for his countrymen, has presented an example of the use to which a real genius will make its reading subservient. He carefully noted whatever their character presented to his purpose, and took a rough sketch of it immediately from life; and afterwards he sifted his materials, adjusted every thing according to its beauty or value, and then produced those original fabrics, which are equally the admiration of mankind, and the evidence of his talents. Lord Bacon was by many of his contemporaries reckoned a man of a superficial mind, because he had read much less than the most of the learned of his age; but his reading was sufficient to supply hints to his capacious intellect; and while their names are forgotten, the masterly account to which he turned his information, the lumber, that on the one hand, his powerful reflections cleared off from the foundations of science, and the proper instruments which, on the other, they have provided for all subsequent workmen, elevate him to the station of one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Newton could read little more than revelation, a little history, and the theorems and problems of his competitors.

But, Gentlemen, while your attention has been equally directed to a number of branches of education at College, you are now about to turn your future studies into a more restricted channel leading to some particular profession. On such an occasion while industry is preserved, and appropriate means of improvement are selected, there is often an ungrateful neglect of the very hand-maids, which opened our powers, and which still might be of very great service to us. Sometimes a divine that in his youth could read the Greek orators and poets with facility, finds himself, in after life, unable, though its matter is so well known, to read, in the original language, the simple and beautiful narration of the evangelists. Our other studies are equally forgotten.—The means by which Newton, Euler, and La Place demonstrated the extent, variety, and harmony of creation, are little more thought of than is the wonderful variety which, from a few elements, the principle of animal and vegetable organization exhibits. Every wise man indeed will permit his exertions to be directed where nature more particularly calls for them; but it is a pity that so many shoots should appear as blighted which might both add to ornament and increase fruitfulness. We cannot too warmly recommend to you the example of several great men, who, as long as circumstances would allow them, kept always their hours for meditating on the different branches of ornamental and useful science, and who, when this opportunity failed them, would from all the hurry and bustle of life, steal as much time as would permit them to read the contents at least of their admired and favored authors. What profession is it that will not receive aid from an extensive knowledge of the field of truth, and from a vivid recollection of it in every department? Not only does every part enrich our diction; but by its analogies it illustrates on any particular subject our thoughts. If Providence had not sent him to a private situation, and led his mind to the cultivation of mathematics, chymistry, and astronomy, even after his profession was assumed, we will venture to assert that we would not have had all that interweaving and plaiting of argument, which, on the principles of the closest induction, appears, with such wonderful success, in Chalmer's Evidences of Christianity. The scholar that voluntarily drops all the pursuits of his academical education, except that which is in the immediate line of his profession, appears like the city which was once great and flourishing, but which is now tumbling to decay—all has the air of melancholy, and even the region that is still inhabited is sickly, languid and inactive. But the mind, on the contrary, which, keeping the objects of its profession prominently before it, strives to maintain alive, and improve all the collateral branches of its knowledge, and to reap from them the advantages which they may administer, is like the city which teems with inhabitants, and while their general concourse is towards the Exchange, they are in every other direction, buying, building and repairing, the country is conveying thither its produce, and the sea is sending the articles of its commerce.

Gentlemen, your obligations to the cultivation and maintenance of this general and eminent literary character cannot be fully understood till the relations of the world, and the situation of your country be analyzed.

Commerce, some centuries ago, assumed a more adventurous spirit than she had ever before shown. She sought out every shore and inquired after every island, and during a few ages she has gathered the people of the most distant climes and manners, into something of familiarity, and of a taste for each other's commodities.—These connexions of the nations lay hold on some of the most deep rooted principles which influence the character of mankind, and bid fair to grow through an unlimited period of time.—They are a Christian people who pursue this commerce; and though many cruelties darken the page of its history; yet the mild and gentle spirit of their religion was naturally expected to follow the adventurous genius of their commerce; and thus, while the field in Providence was formerly preparing by the rough breakings up of the fallow ground, the seed is now beginning to be sown, from which will follow incalculable advantages to mankind. Where the Christian religion has taken root, there energy of character, a spirit of liberty, civilization, and in modern times science appear.——Your country too occupies among the means of ameliorating the condition of the nations, a very conspicuous place. She is indeed herself a plant which the spirit of commerce not long ago discovered; and though after her discovery she grew up imperceptibly, with little attention from the nations; yet her energies have at last assumed the most commanding attitude for the general improvement of the moral and political condition of our species. Some people have imagined that the career of a successful warrior, promising liberty to mankind, would be an event for which every lover of his race might devoutly pray; but genuine liberty must spring, not from the hand of an individual conqueror, which never could bestow it, but from the bold and aspiring honor of a people enlightened to a sense of the dignity of their nature, and who, while they submit willingly to the wholesome laws of government, never can wear the bonds of a tyrant. Now America challenges the attention of every thinking man, and instructs him by that high example, which, while her and their commerce continues, will never let the nations sit at ease, but which will stir and ferment their materials until they throw off that refuse which in many instances so deeply affects them. For many ages while commerce was feeble and without influence, the nations of the earth were nearly independent of one another; but now they have all their essential, mutual relations and dependencies; and as Solon gave the best laws that they could bear to the Athenians, so America's magic influence will not rest among them, till the kingdoms of the world adopt the highest steps of reformation that the nature of their respective climes, and the genius of their people can admit.

But, if this be the present prospect of the world, and if this be the attitude of your country, what are the duties to which young men, aspiring after influential stations in her, and professing to be properly prepared for them, are called? In the first place every such candidate is bound to prepare himself to be able, within all the sphere of his influence, to prevent the people from falling short of that high station which is expected from them. This he cannot attain by telling them their duty. Being a leader, their instructor must, like the general in ancient warfare, after having given his orders, fight, in all his armor, in front of the battle. But, again, if our country is truly to be eminent in literary attainments, every individual abettor of her fame, must remember, that the genius of the times, and her very spirit of reformation, are raising up, besides those that are already on the field, in every region elsewhere, an host of competitors. Greece and Rome are not more indebted for their celebrity to the fire of their genius, than they are to their good fortune in occupying the field alone. In the game of honor there were only in ancient times themselves to play; but in modern times we meet with literature and literary men, and they will still more abound, in every region of the world, from Torneo to New Holland, and from Mexico to Japan. That our literature, therefore, may command an influence, and live on terms of reciprocal esteem, with that of even the most admired nations, every energy must be enlisted in its service, by those who are its acknowledged supporters. Milton would have been even more admired, if Tasso, Virgil, and Homer had never written. But further, gentlemen, if our country maintain this station in the world, and rise still higher with the general tide of improvement, what endowments of nature, and what attainments of education, can clothe an individual with honor to himself in the profession he may assume, and with advantage to those who are dependant upon him? Suppose that you were called upon to interfere actively in the politics of your country, the principles and their illustrations in "the Wealth of Nations," the vast comprehension which the former embrace, and the minute acquaintance which with science and arts, with manufactories and foreign commerce, the latter show to be indispensible, in forming a real statesman, must at once convince you, that, in your education in the university, you have been laying the foundation only of what can be approved. Suppose that you were to try the management of her justice; or to seek to acquire renown in that profession where so much skill must combine with so much patience, and so much tenderness with so much unsparing fortitude—where life may be lost if any of these qualifications are wanting in the slightest degree, is it to be believed, that, when the nation stands so high in her pretensions; when she has so much knowledge really encircling the seat of justice, and so much in the character of the guardian of our health and life, that, without high attainments, the title of professional eminence can be bestowed? There is something pleasing in the savage tribe, where we see the prophet ruling the destinies of his nation, and dispensing justice, and charming diseases—the lesson teaches us that when men see the folly of such dark superstition, they will not rest satisfied, until they have professional practice, in which they can repose, with something at least of that implicit reliance, which is given to supposed unerring power, by those simple but deluded people.

But it is understood that all of you at present contemplate to fill the stations of ministers of the gospel. This station is more intimately connected with the prosperity of the nations than perhaps any other. Under it is imperceptibly formed the particular character which any people permanently display. When the priesthood of a nation exert themselves in behalf of liberty and prosperity, the whole mass of the people become aspiring and active; but when they exert themselves in behalf of principles that suspect improvements, and draw lines of demarcation which must not be passed, the people become effeminate and enervated.

Much gentlemen, is expected from the ministers of the gospel in the circumstances in which Providence has cast your lot. In your theological seminaries your duty, no doubt, will be set before you, both as men and as ministers of the gospel; but there is of the ministerial character one feature which I think of great importance, and which from my present situation, I think I ought to mention to you. If the ministry be as influential in raising national character, and in leading it to breath favorably on the rest of mankind, as I have depicted, what, let me ask you, do you suppose, in a country like this, can be the most effectual means of bringing the nation under the benign influence of its instructors for time and eternity? A selfish priesthood has, in many past ages, imposed awe by august temples, by venerable statues of gods and demi gods, and by the mysterious appearances of a splendid ritual. So firmly attached by these means were their populace to it, that all the philosophy of ancient times, could not tear a single leaf from the garland of superstition: it required the energy of that word which is spirit and life, to break in upon the ornaments of the heathen world, and to overthrow their temples. Christianity herself has often for the general reputation which a nation has discovered, been indebted to extrinsical aids; to the splendor of her cathedrals, to the lawn of her priesthood, or to the support which the royal arm of power has communicated to her. But as the religion of Jesus pleads nothing but its own native beauties, and has nothing in his hands, and in those of his disciples, but its own innocence and benignity to recommend it, so its ministers, in these places of the world, are left to support and propagate it, by those means only which are congenial to its intellectual dignity and spirituality. Now how is this religion to shed her influences most effectually, so as to mould our national character, and to stimulate us to contribute to the welfare of the nations of the earth? History informs us that when the emperor Constantine became a convert to christianity, the Roman Empire became Christian; and that when a princess from Constantinople was married to the Emperor of Russia, that empire received the religion of her forefathers. If the ministers of the gospel are therefore to act a wise and rational part, in respect to the influence of their office on the character of the nation, they will aim at winning the leading men, and at securing them in their friendship and under their esteem. Piety, simple and unaffected, is an indispensable prerequisite in every minister of the Most High, but it was when Paul reasoned that Felix trembled, and in order that men in these days of science, may continue to respect the sacred office, this office, as it is high in itself, must appear high, in all that ameliorates, and dignifies human nature. Let the ministry remember that they are ambassadors of Christ, and let them preach in the authority of his name only; but let them also remember that Christianity has founded seminaries of education to instruct in all the branches of science, and that these have outstripped the attainments of all former ages, and that it would be a solecism in the very system of our national religious education to suppose, that while the teachers of Christianity themselves remained ignorant of those very important studies which they applauded and recommended, they should procure reverence and respect. In this country, stripped of all external ornaments and adventitious aids, the ministry must strive to win the first station in all literary attainments.—that when they mingle in society their pre-eminence may be seen; and that as their religion is founded in truth, so it may appear never to be afraid of sound learning and criticism; but on the other hand, may seem to court, in all their adventurous spirit, their company, and to make familiar with their friendship. Zeal and piety are indeed powerful agents, and to influence a great portion of mankind may be quite sufficient; but when reflection asks what are the most powerful means of raising the reputation of our people as candidates for the honors of time and of eternity, the answer must be, That the Christian priesthood must, like their great master, extort, even from their enemies, in their own country, and amidst all its attainments, this confession—Never men can speak like these men.

That you, gentlemen, if your present intentions be fulfilled, may support, amidst your countrymen, the ministerial character, in all the features which we have recommended, and be in every other respect eminent, is the sincere wish of the trustees and faculty of the University.

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General Wilkinson is compiling a work on Mexico, historical and geographical.

Mr. Gallatin and family have arrived at New York in the Montano. They are all well.

## Democratic Republican Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of democratic republicans of the city of Pittsburgh, convened at the house of George Grier, in said city, pursuant to public notice, Dr. F. BRUNOT, was called to the chair, and

S KINGSTON appointed secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been stated it was on motion

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to submit to the consideration of the meeting: whereupon John Speer, George Cochran, Dennis S. Sculley, John Arthurs, and Wm. B. Irish were severally nominated and appointed a committee for that purpose, who, after due deliberation, submitted the following resolutions, which were severally read and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the interference of the legislature in nominating a candidate for governor, is contrary to the declared sentiments of all good democrats, and in opposition to the spirit of the constitution.

2. *Resolved*. That we view the nomination of John Andrew Shulze for the office of governor as the result of legislative *caucusing* and interference.

*Resolved*, That we will oppose the election of *J Andrew Shulze* the legislative caucus candidate, because he is destitute of those qualifications which are requisite and necessary for the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania to possess, and because, were he successful, we would be subjected to the dictation and control of a set of men greedy of power, and possessing an intolerant and persecuting party spirit!

4. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the nomination of ANDREW GREGG for the office of governor by a convention of the delegates of the people at Lewistown in May last, and that we will use all honorable means to effect his election:

Because he is a sound and practical democratic republican, of inflexible integrity, experience and abilities—eminently qualified to fill the high station for which he has been nominated.

Because we believe him to be firmly attached to the principles of the constitution, and equal rights, and opposed to any usurpations or encroachments upon the civil and religious rights and privileges of the people.

*Resolved*. That a committee of correspondence be appointed to prepare an address and to correspond with similar committees throughout the state.

The following persons were duly nominated and appointed a committee of correspondence, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions viz S. Kingston, Dennis S. sculley, John Arthurs, William B Irish, N. Richardson, George Cochran, David Logan, Gen. Thomas Baird, Patrick Doran, and Michael P. Cassily.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the editors of the newspapers throughout this election district be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

ATTEST—S. KINGSTON, *Secretary*.

## Manufacturers Dinner.

The Phoenix Cotton Factory near Pittsburgh, exhibited the singular spectacle on the 4th instant, of some of the most distinguished and respectable gentlemen of the city, combining with the superintendants and hands of that establishment, both male and female, in the celebration of independence. We say singular—because, however creditable, the cordial feeling of sociability with which respectability and rank there united with honest industry, and modest worth, the prejudices of feudal times, aristocratic notions, and commercial wealth, have hitherto held themselves above such associations. We are proud of them, because, while they cannot degrade any citizen, however elevated, they introduce manufacturers to that rank in social life, which the development of mind in the mechanical pursuits of modern days, determines shall be *of the first*. While England confers knighthood upon her authors of mechanical inventions, shall the United States be slow in bringing forward men who are contributing more of practical and solid comfort to life than all the fancies of theoretical philosophers and literary visionaries?

Mr *C. Cowan* and *W Forward*, Esq. presiding, the company partook of a dinner, which left nothing for them to wish from foreign luxuries.—After which the following sentiments were offered and drank with applause:

1. *The Day*.—We celebrate the struggles of domestic industry for real independence.

2. *The memory of Washington*.—The master workman in the edifice of Freedom.

3. *The Army*.—Warranted Indigo blue—the heart that beats under American cloth, and the hand that draws an American trigger.

4. *The Navy*.—Its glory evergreen as its native live oak.

5. *The Union*.—A world within itself.

6. *Agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce*.—The feeder, main eyFinder and doffer.

7. *The card, bobbin and shuttle*.—Our emblems of honor, worthy to be woven in the civic wreath.

8. *The President of the United States*.—His health who drinks in Pittsburgh glass.

9. *The next President*.—A home-made heart under a home-made coat.

10. *The next Congress*.—May they work by the job and not by the day.

11. *American Mechanics*.—Franklin, Hare and Perkins. The despots of the New World, establishing their empire over lightning, fire and steam.

12. *Pittsburgh Coal*.—Our diamond, without analysis.

13. *The Fair Sex*.—The example of Innocence in our manufacturing labors, which graces the festive board in the scene before us, offers the best practical refutation of the assertion that "manufactures are injurious to morals."

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. C. Cowan, President.—Success and prosperity to the firm of Adams, Allen & Co.—May they reap the reward which their industry and enterprise deserve.

By W. Forward, Esq Vice President.—National industry. The best guardian of the public morals, and the only permanent source of national wealth.

By H. Baldwin, Esq.—South America. Her principles of independence—American raw materials, wrought by Valor and Policy into the vestments of Freedom.

By Abner Barker, Esq.—The Phœnix of Pittsburgh—May she spread her wings without fear of fire.

By Mr. James Adams.—The modern Sampson (our master builder) as renowned for raising walls as the ancient Samson for pulling down.

By Mr. M Allen.—The City of Pittsburgh—May prosperity attend her manufactures and commerce.

By J. S. Craft, Esq.—New-England industry and ingenuity—As successful in Pennsylvania as in Rhode-Island.

The tables were then removed, and music introduced dancing. The evening was thus closed—the order and decorum of the scene challenging a contrast with our most fashionable assemblies. The company separated at 7 o'clock, all concurring with the declaration of the venerable manufacturer presiding, "That this day was one of the most agreeable of his life."

## Obituary.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"Unsparing death! must then the young,
"The innocent in heart, and tongue,
"The lov'd,—the loving, and the gay,
"Aye be the the first to fall thy prey?"

BROOKE.

On the evening of Friday, the 4th instant, Miss ELIZA GILLAND, aged 16 years, daughter of the late Philip Gilland, Esq was drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite this city.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to record a more distressing event than the untimely end of this lovely and interesting girl. On Friday, a party of about seventy of both sexes, went up the river in a boat, to celebrate the day, and the unfortunate subject of our notice was among the number. After engaging in every kind of mirth that custom has sanctioned and youthful gaiety could invent, they returned to town and reached the shore shortly after dark. Amidst the bustle and confusion that took place previous to landing, Miss Gilland fell overboard, about five yards from the shore.—The river at this time being high, with a strong current, she, being buoyed up by her clothing, was carried rapidly down on its surface. Three young men plunged in after her, but she had been borne away with such velocity that only one succeeded in reaching her, and his strength and her own was so much exhausted by the time he did so, he could not render her the assistance her distressing situation required, and was with some difficulty rescued from sharing her fate, so that his approach to her only made him a nearer witness of the heart rending sight, of his sprightly companion through the day, sinking exhausted into the stream, without his being able to render her any assistance.

Thus has sunk into the gulph of eternity, in the bloom and spring of her days, one of the most interesting females of whom our city could boast; one who was loved by all who knew her, and who only needed to be more generally known to be more universally admired; one who was the pride of an amiable and widowed mother, who fondly looked upon her as the stay and comfort of her age, as she had been the joy of her heart. S.

[On Monday last the remains of Miss Gilland, found floating in the Ohio, nine miles below this city, were brought up and interred.]

## Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

| Pennsylvania. | |
|---|---|
| Bank of U. S. and Branches, | par |
| Philad. Banks, | do |
| Bk. of Pittsburgh, | do |
| Easton | do |
| Germantown, | do |
| Montgomery Co. | do |
| Chester, w. Chester | do |
| Farmer's Bank of Lancaster. | do |
| Harrisburgh, | do |
| Bucks County | do |
| Lancaster bank, | 1 dis. |
| Brownsville, | 1 |
| Northampton, | do |
| N Hope Bridge Co. | |
| Swatara, | 1 |
| York bank, | do |
| Chambersburgh, | do |
| Greensburgh, | 1 |
| Gettysburgh, | 1 |
| Susq. Bridge Co. | do |
| Pittsbg. City Bills, | 2 |
| E. Bk. of Reading, | 1 |
| Beaver, | 40 |
| Meadville | 37½ |
| Washington, | 35 |
| Milton, | 20 |
| Huntingdon, | 12½ |
| Centre, | do |

| Ohio. | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Steubenvl. | 1 |
| F. & M. bank of Steubenville, | do |
| Mount Pleasant, | do |
| western Reserve, | 2 |
| St. Clairsville, | 2 |
| Bank of Chilicothe, | 2 |
| Lancaster, | 2 |
| Marietta, | 2 |
| Columbus, | 2 |
| Zanesville Canal, | 50 |
| Musk. B. of Zanesv. | 20 |
| Portsmouth, | 12½ |
| Dayton, | 10 |
| Hamilton, | 50 |
| Canton, | 8 |
| New Lisbon, | 50 |
| Xenia, | 20 |

| Kentucky. | |
|---|---|
| State Bk. & Bran. | 65 |
| Maysville, | 2 |

| Indiana. |
|---|
| State Bank at Vin. |
| Branch at Brookvl. |
| Do. at Corydon, |
| Do. at Vevay, |
| F. & M. bk. Madison 12½ |
| Branch Lawrencebg. 50 |

| Illinois. |
|---|
| Bank of Illinois |

| Missouri. |
|---|
| Bank of Missouri at St. Louis |

| Tennessee. | |
|---|---|
| State bk. and Bran. | 50 |
| Nashville bank, | do |

| Michigan Ter. | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Michigan at Detroit, | 15 |

| N. Carolina. | |
|---|---|
| State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards, | 1 |
| Newbern, $5 & up | do |
| Cape Fear, $5 & up. | do |

| S. Carolina. | |
|---|---|
| Charleston 5 & up. | 4½ |

| Rhode-Island. | |
|---|---|
| Providence banks, | 3 |
| Washington bank at Westerly, | 3 |
| Phœnix bank at do. | 3 |
| New England Commercial bank | |
| Other Rhode-Island notes, generally, | 4 |

| Vermont. |
|---|
| Burlington, |

| N. Hampshire. |
|---|
| Generally |

| New York. | |
|---|---|
| City banks, | par |
| Troy and Albany bks. | |
| Mohawk bk at Schen. | |
| Newburgh, | 2 |
| Orange County, | do |
| Catskill, | do |
| Bank of Columbia at Hudson, | do |
| Middle District, | do |
| Auburn, | do |
| Geneva, | do |
| Central bank at Cherryvalley, | 2 |
| Chenango, | 2 |
| Utica bank & Bran. | 2 |
| Ontario bk. at Utica, | 2 |
| Do. at Canandaigua, | 2 |
| Plattsburgh, | 2 |

| Maryland. | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore City banks, | par |
| City bk. of Balt. | 2 dis. |
| George's County, | 2 |
| Annapolis and Bran. at Easton, | 1½ |
| Frederick Co. Havre de Grace, | do |
| Westminster, | do |
| Hagerstown, | do |
| Williamsport, | do |

| New Jersey. | |
|---|---|
| State bank at New Brunswick, | par |
| Trenton bank, | do |
| N. Brunswick bank | 2 dis. |
| State bank at Tren. | do |
| Mount Holly, | 1 |
| Camden, | do |
| Cumberland, | 1½ dis. |
| Newark Insurance, | do |
| State bk. at Morris, | do |
| Ditto at Elizabeth | do |
| Sussex, | do |
| Patterson bank | 1 |

| Delaware. | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Delaware, | par |
| Wilmington & Bran. | do |
| Com. Bank Del. | do |
| Farm. Bank Del. | do |
| Bran. at New Castle, | do |
| Do. at Wilmington, | do |
| Do. at Georgetown, | do |

| Dist. Columbia. | |
|---|---|
| Mechanics bank of Alexandria, | 1 |
| Union bk. Alexand. | do |
| Bank of Potomack, | do |
| Do. Alexandria, | do |
| Farmers' bk. Alexan | do |
| Georgetown I. & E. Company, | do |

| Virginia. | |
|---|---|
| Richmond & Branches, $5 and up. | 1½ |
| Bank of the Valley and Branches, | 1½ |
| Morgantown and South Branch, | |
| N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling, | 1 |
| Charlestown | |

| Georgia. | |
|---|---|
| State banks, generally, $5 and up. | 1½ |

| Connecticut. | |
|---|---|
| Eagle bank, payable at New York, | par |
| N. Haven bk. if do. | par |
| Bridgeport, | 2 dis. |
| Middletown bank | 2 |
| Phœnix bank at Hartford, | do |
| Derby bank, | do |

| Massachusets. | |
|---|---|
| Boston banks, $5 and upwards, | par |
| Springfield, | 3 dis. |
| Hampshire bank at North Hampton, | do |
| Salem, | do |
| Worcester, | do |
| Other Massachusetts notes, | do |

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.

*Appointment by the Governor.*

George Wallace, of Braddock's Fields, to be a Justice of the Peace.

*Appointment by the President.*

John McLean Esq. lately of Ohio, (formerly of New Jersey) to be Post-Master General.

The friends of Mr. Shulze in Butler county, have nominated *John Negley*, Esq. as a candidate for Senate, and *Moses Sullivan* for Assembly.

The patent prints have lately 'got up' several wonderful matters, which we have not room to notice just now. Their interesting story about Mr. Petrikin's rising up, *after he was dead*, and flogging Dr. Curtin—is not confirmed!

*Extract to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated*

"*Harrisburgh, July 2, 1823.*

"In this part of the State, by which I mean east of the mountains, appearances are very favorable. The public mind is settling down more decisively and unequivocally in favor of Mr Gregg than his most sanguine friends could have expected. There is a very good reason for this in Dauphin county, as he resided in it a number of years ago, and wherever he is known he must be respected. Shulze is also known among us, but not so advantageously. His habit of life, since he turned politician, has been, to keep close house 11 months of the year, holding conversation with none of his neighbors; but a short time before elections, he condescends to walk about the town of Lebanon in the evening, smiling at and taking snuff with the inhabitants. The election over, his complaisance is extinguished. On the present occasion, however, his friends oblige him to throw off his reserve; for whenever a stranger arrives in the town, they hurry him off to see the candidate. Annoying as this must be to the ex-parson, he endures it, and it is said simpers and smiles bewitchingly, while his friends keep the visitors in conversation."

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The patent monopolizers of genuine republican principles, very boldly made three charges against Mr. Gregg, viz: voting for Jay's treaty, voting against the war, and being seventy-two years of age; but being now convinced that the two last are utterly false, have in some measure abandoned them, or at least very faintly press them,—and finding that it would be unpopular and unjust to accuse Mr Gregg of voting to carry into effect a treaty, which had become *the supreme law* of the land, by the act of our beloved Washington, they are both ashamed and afraid to press that objection.

They are therefore compelled to select some other topic on which to vent their spleen and billingsgate. Discovering, during Mr. Gregg's long life and political career, no other objection to his private political conduct, they have turned upon the federalists, with a degree of violence, which appears to have been much increased by their mortification upon discovering Mr. Gregg's character to be unblemished.

Thus in the address of the Democratic Young Men, we see a tissue of misrepresentation, ignorance and malignity, which has not been equalled since 1798-9. It is not my intention to detect all the misrepresentation, expose all the ignorance, or censure all the malignity, contained in this address. I shall merely notice one inaccuracy, which may arise either from mistake or design; so that the young men, many of whom are honorable and upright, may be stimulated to reflect and examine, and finally to do the federalists justice, by acknowledging that at least one of the charges against them is unjust and ungenerous.

I have not the address now before me, but I recollect very distinctly that expressions very similar to the following are used:—

"Who expelled the alien catholics from our shores? Federalists of 1798;" and they then speak of some federal bailiff seizing an alien and dragging him from our shores, from his residence, his friends and relatives, and other similar expressions, plainly referring to the power granted to the president by the "act respecting alien enemies," passed on the 6th July, 1798, which declares, that whenever there shall be a war between the United States and any foreign power, or when any foreign power shall invade the United States and the president shall have made proclamation of the event, —then all citizens, natives, denizens or subjects of such hostile government, over the age of *fourteen years*, who shall be within the United States, and not naturalized, shall be liable, upon complaint made, to be seized and brought before the several courts of the United States, who, after examination, shall order them to be removed from the United States, or to give sureties of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained. For the act itself I refer your readers to 3 Bioren's edition of the laws, page 75. Ingersoll's Digest, 19-20.

The first remark which I will make upon this subject, is, that the act does not authorize the removal or restraint of *all aliens*, but only of alien enemies, resident in the United States. It could not of course apply to the subjects of Great Britain, at that time, because there was then no apprehension of hostilities with that country. Yet the manner of the address is well calculated to arouse the prejudices of Irishmen, as though this act were intended to injure them.

I appeal to any impartial man to say, whether the power granted by the act is not absolutely necessary to every government, which is engaged in war. Should not every government, while actually at war, have the power "upon complaint made to remove dangerous" or to punish them, to prevent mischief? Or is the spirit of internal foes?

I have been informed that Chief Justice Marshall, upon being asked if the law was not unconstitutional, replied that it was unnecessary, because every government possessed the power.

But a further evidence, and one which should be conclusive with democrats, that the law is constitutional, prudent and beneficial, is the fact, that although they have been in power for twenty odd years, yet *they have suffered the law to remain unrepealed during all that time*, through the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, *and actually carried it into effect during the late war.*

Surely the author of the address could not have been aware that the law was still in force, approved and acted on during the administration of Mr. Madison.

I think that the committee are bound, as a matter of justice to themselves and to the federalists, to ascertain the truth or incorrectness of their statement, and then publickly acknowledge their error. If they will do this, I will point their attention to several other charges, in which they have either ignorantly or designedly done us great injustice.

If they refuse to do this, they surely should not expect us to vote for Shulze, and to strengthen the party which reviles and persecutes us even unto death.

A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

*To his Excellency John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.*

ACCEPT the congratulations of one of the million, on your preferment to your present distinguished elevation. They are offered without the alloy of selfish feeling, or any intention of flattery. He that presumes to present them, as he did not aid and abet your election, either by his vote, his exertions at large and respectable meetings, or as a member of corresponding and vigilant committees, can have no comforting hope of receiving his reward from the fullness of your official patronage; and he has heard too often of your sincerity and retiring diffidence, to believe that you would listen with pleasure to the language of adulation.

The sudden and unexpected promotion which has been conferred upon you, while it excites the affected smile of some, who dislike your principles, or envy your good fortune; the surprise of others, who are not initiated into the mysteries of party legerdemain; and the disapprobation of all, to whom your talents, private virtues, and public services—your orthodox faith and corroborating works, have never been unequivocally revealed; cannot but be gratifying to your constituents, to whose honest, spontaneous zeal in your behalf, it is to be attributed. It tells, in language which even the deaf may hear, and the unlettered comprehend, that the decrees of the people are not to be controlled by the clamors of the discontented few, who prate about their independence, their regard for the public weal, and the integrity of political suffrage. It warns them to beware of attempting to impede, by futile objections against popular measures, the course which popular opinion may adopt.—They ought to learn from it the fallacy of the belief, that those from whom all political power emanates, have not sufficient discernment to appreciate the capacity of such as aspire to it, and sufficient discretion to make a proper selection of its incumbents. It will teach them to yield more deference to the will of the citizens, whose interests are too closely united with the welfare of the state and the purity of its government, not to be guarded with vigilance, and secured by the most salutary means. They will, above all, be admonished not to despise small things, or even the most lowly of those, whom nature and destiny might seem to have pronounced unfit for stations of trust and honor, but whom the general voice has called from obscurity, to sit in high places, and be rulers over the people. They will no longer endeavor to deceive themselves and others, with visionary tales of party intrigue, caucus conspiracies, legislative interference, unfair delegation, and the want of political experience in those whom the people delight to honor. These which words of rebellion have been too long the theme of the ignorant and designing, to be heard with attention, or even common civility. Henceforth, they will receive from those whom they are intended to delude, their true interpretation, of disaffection, aristocracy, false alarm, officious impertinence, and impotent envy; and these new readings will be applied to all, who may dare to utter the expressions for which they will be so appropriately substituted. The senseless words, talents—merit—honesty—which every parrot has got by rote, will be estimated at their true political value; and if those to whom they are tauntingly iterated, should not, in the plenitude of their authority, forget the merciful injunction,

"*Spare the conquered and subdue the proud,*"

they will, at least, triumphantly show their vanquished foes the supremacy of their might, and their omnipotence to raise the humble and bring down the exalted.

Your excellency will pardon this digression, concerning the principles and policy of the people, who have given you the most unequivocal testimony of their regard, by placing you in their highest political seat. To one, like yourself, unaccustomed to the turmoil incident to public life, so suddenly called from the obscurity, to which your modesty had doomed you, while surrounded by the crowd of senators in the capitol, the eclat which attends you, and the novelty of your situation, must be peculiarly embarrassing. It will require some time to reconcile you to your new dignity, and accustom you to the chaperons importunities of your friends, impatient for the sinecures which they have earned in your service, and the fulsome flatteries of the parasites, intent upon the casualty of future favor. While you are preparing, by the lessons, which they will inculcate, to enter upon the arduous duties that are devolved upon you, you may not be unwilling to hear the sincere language of one, who, [illegible]

[illegible], for which he has given neither vote nor persuasion, as an equivalent.

There are some, so influenced by prejudice, or malice, as to assert that you were not elected by the free, unbiassed will of the majority. These instigators to scepticism have even the baldness to declare, that, had that will been honestly and fairly represented, in the convention by which you were elected, you would have been permitted to remain in the unobtrusive privacy, which your acute sensibility to public observation induced you to court. Others, yet more audacious, have said, that you are indebted neither to your talents, nor your modesty, for your present distinction, but that you are to ascribe it to party violence, party compromise, party intrigue, or to the holy alliance between them all. To the charge of want of talents, you can reply, that it is the common fate of the modest and unassuming to hear themselves reproached with the want of the capacity which their constitutional delicacy and timidity of mind prevent them from displaying; to be subjected to invidious and degrading comparisons with those, over whom, a want of confidence in their intellectual strength, prevents them from showing their infinite superiority; and to see the impudent, ignorant demagogue vested with honors and offices, which, they feel, should have been borne by themselves, but which were withheld from them, because they were too modest to solicit them. Such was the fate to which you seemed to be destined, until, even through the maiden coyness that characterises you, your merits, were discerned, and the triumph of native worth over factitious and self-sufficient importance, was, for once, completed, by your elevation to your present office. You had lived so much in retirement, and your seclusion from public gaze had been so deep and long, that even your modesty, which constitutes the most brilliant trait in your character, was unnoticed and unknown. It was only by your slow, reluctant consent to become a candidate for the first dignity in the state, that it was identified with your reputation, and that you were saved from becoming another melancholy instance of the poet's declaration,

"*Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.*"

Hereafter, the writer of this self-introductory letter to your political acquaintance, may venture again to address you; to offer his opinion courteously, but candidly, and without fear, as becomes every good citizen, upon the truth of the assertions alluded to, relative to the unfairness of your election, and the inadequacy of your qualifications; to examine the pretensions of your former rival, trace the history of his political career, as well as that of your excellency, and institute a comparison between your respective public acts and services.

A. Z.

## American Independence.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by a number of gentlemen, at Wainright's Island near the U. S. Arsenal, in Pitt township. An excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion by John Sarver, Esq. The declaration of Independence was read by *E. J. Roberts*, Esq. and an oration delivered by *W. W. Fetterman*, Esq. —W. B. FOSTER, Esq. acted as President, and Mr M. B. Belknap, as Vice-President.—The following toasts were drank on the occasion, each accompanied with a discharge from a piece of artillery, politely furnished by Lieut. Drane, commanding U. S. Arsenal.

TOASTS.

1. *The 4th of July*, 1776.—The birth day of American freedom, an epoch in the history of man, "the brightest and the best" in the annals of time.

2. *The People.*—The event we celebrate proclaimed and established the glorious truth, that their sovereignty is alone *legitimate*.

3. *The memory of Washington.*—His fame brightens with the growth of his country, and the flight of time.

4. *The President of the United States.*—For his services in war and in peace, he receives, as he merits, what kings cannot, the gratitude of free men.

5. *Regenerated Spain.*—Unity to her councils, strength to her arms, disaster and defeat to her foes!

6. *The memory of Montgomery, Gates and Kosciusko.*—Their valor and their virtue, though the products of other climes, were the freely bestowed property of this.

7. *The Army.*—Heroic and chivalrous in war—orderly and unassuming in peace—at once the protection and ornament of their country.

8. *The Navy.*—Its prowess punished the savageness of Barbary, and dissolved the charm of British invincibility.

9. *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*—A whig of the revolution.

10. *Party Spirit.*—Stir not its ashes, lest burning embers should appear.

11. *The members of the next Congress.*—No interference, gentlemen, with duties that the constitution reserved to the people.

12. *Our next President.*—Honesty, capability, and attachment to the constitution; be these his qualifications.

13. *Agriculture and Manufactures.*—Their interests are united, the friend to one cannot be a foe to the other.

14. *The Judiciary of the United States.*—Virtuous and independent.

15. *The Fair.*—May tyrants never enjoy their smiles, and freemen never want them.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Belknap.—The Hon. Henry Baldwin—He has deserved well of his country. May the oil and meal never fail him!

By E. J. Roberts, Esq.—May the Eagle and the Shamrock never be separated.

By Mr. Fisk.—Andrew Jackson—His public services are cherished in the gratitude and recollections of his countrymen. We hail him as a bright star in the west.

By Mr. Wainwright.—The General Election—We say nothing—but will silently select candidates the most noted for probity, abilities and experience—and those will we honor.

By Mr. M'Clery.—The exiles of Erin—Driven from their homes by the hand of oppression, may they duly appreciate the advantages arising from a more free and liberal government.

By Mr. M'Geaughan.—May every true born son of America stop the mouth of every party sycophant who dares to infringe on his rights.

By W. W. Patterson, Esq.—Sympathy—Mysterious and liberal impressions—The first receiver's [illegible] of other nations—the last possessor the [illegible] of spurns.

By the Orator of the Day:

—May they have more friends and less need of them.

By Mr. E. F. Pratt.—Washington Island!—While we feast upon its soil, may we never forget who won it.

By Mr. Henry S. Johnston.—May the original and adopted citizens of every clime, appreciate the liberty of America.

By Mr. Lapier.—May the faithful soldier receive the reward of his country.

"On this island Washington was cast from a raft, in the month of December, about 70 years ago. [See Marshal's life of Washington 2d vol.] That this island is the scene of the incident mentioned, the author of the modern novel of the "Wilderness," by reference to Washington's Journal and other collateral evidence, has satisfactorily established.

In firing a national salute at the U. S. Arsenal, on the 4th inst. one of the soldiers had his hand shot off by the sudden discharge of a cannon, while engaged in ramming the cartridge. His arm has since been amputated.

[*Mercury.*

Baptis Irvine, who had been condemned at Curracoa to 30 years' labor in the salt mines, appealed to the tribunals of the mother country, and is to be sent to Holland for trial, where he will doubtless be acquitted.

The Decoy fire-ship has returned to Norfolk from Thompson's Island. Capt. Alfred Grayson, Lieut. J. M. Maury and Midshipman Cocke, died on board of her. Several of the Decoy's officers and men are sick of a malignant fever.

*New-Orleans, June 12.*—It appears from an extract from a Vera Cruz paper, published in the Louisiana Advertiser, that Commissioners have arrived in Mexico from Spain, with authority to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, on the part of the Cortes, and to form a close alliance between the two powers. This is a wise measure of the mother country, and, at this moment, it would be at once glorious and wise for the government to accede to it.

*From the Harrisburgh Chronicle. July 8.*

It is very much to be desired that the patent editors would by some remark or other designate, what they wish their readers to believe, and what not. Unless something of this kind is done, the heads of their readers are like to be rendered unfit for all useful employment. If the jargon in style be intolerable, what must it be with the addition of a jargon of ideas? and certainly it is fast coming to this, as any one may be satisfied who will take the trouble of analyzing the preposterous and irreconcilable stuff with which the patent papers abound.

For instance, Mr Gregg is denounced as a British partizan, because he voted for the appropriation to carry Jay's treaty into effect. Now, General Washington directly and explicitly approved of that treaty. If, therefore Mr. Gregg was partial to the British, Gen. Washington was so in a much greater degree. Yet at the celebration of American Independence to morrow, the act of Mr. Gregg will be execrated, and Gen. Washington will be toasted as the most perfect of men—as the father of his country.—Is this the jargon, of idea is palpable.

Again. We are told that Mr. Gregg committed the sin of federalism in 1805, by supporting the election of Governor M'Kean, and that in 1806 he was rejected by his democratic constituents, and Daniel Montgomery elected in his stead. It is boldly affirmed in the same quarter, that Mr Gregg thenceforth opposed the democratic administrations of the State and Union. Now at the session of the legislature, 1806-7, Mr. Gregg was elected a senator of the United States; and there is a fair opportunity of testing the democracy of Mr Montgomery and Mr. Gregg at the contest for a candidate for President of the United States, at the session of Congress, 1807-8. Well, in this contest Mr. Gregg supported the pretensions of *Mr. Madison*, and Mr. Montgomery was one of the famous *seventeen protesters* against his nomination. Mr. Madison's election and administration are at this day made the touchtone of democracy; but Mr. Gregg who supported both is held up as a federalist, and Mr. Montgomery who opposed them, as a genuine democrat. In this we have the jargon in ideas complete and incomprehensible.

We could occupy pages with the yet more enormous absurdities advanced by the patent editors. They discover neither respect for the understanding of their readers, nor solicitude about the opinions that may be formed of their own sanity: and it is out of regard to both that we suggest the expediency of setting a mark upon what they wish to be believed, and what not.

## Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

July 5. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, S. & A. Hart & Co. owners, Halbert, master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

—K. B. General Jackson, 30 tons, S. & A. Hart owners, Wolf master, from Nashville, cotton, iron and tobacco.

8. K. B. Jas. H. Forsyth, 25 tons, Steele & Co. owners, Louisville, tobacco.

—K. B. Marion, 25 tons, Halderman, Louisville, freight.

10. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, S. & A. Hart, owners, Halbert master, from Wheeling, with passengers.

DEPARTED.

July 6. K. B. No. 7, 25 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Brook, master, St. Louis, dry goods.

—K. B. Lovely Sally, 25 tons, M'Murry, owner, Woolman, master, Louisville, dry goods.

8. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, S. & A. Hart, owners, Halbert, master, with passengers.

9. F. B. ——, 40 tons, Beno, Louisville, iron and nails.

## Married,

On Tuesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Dr. David H. Johnston, to Miss Sarah Leatherman, eldest daughter of Judge Leatherman, all of Washington county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. [illegible], to Miss Mary Miller, all of Butler township, Allegheny county.


## VENISON HAMS, 95

Of prime Quality,

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

July 11.—1t.

## The Laws,

PASSED at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are ready for delivery, at this Office, to those entitled to receive them.

James R. Butler, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Pittsburgh, July 11, 1823. } 3t

☞ The Mercury and Statesman will please to insert the above.

## FLOUR,

*BY THE BARREL,*

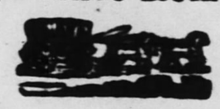
FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

*Corner of Market & Water sts.*

July 11 3t.

## Stage-Office Removed.



THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

*THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,*

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,

*For the Company.*

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

## STEELE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

*Corner of Market & Water Streets,*

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale,

LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, } by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs,
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted by the ton.
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire-Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c. "
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

Steele & Co.

Continue to transact COMMISSION BUSINESS, at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

## Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency

*AND*

*COMMISSION BUSINESS,*

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond, } *Florence.*
Gen. J. Coffee,
James Jackson,
John Simpson,
George Boggs, Jr. } *Louisville.*
John C. Bucklin,
Hite and Ormsby,
John Bustard,
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. } *Lexington.*
James Weir,
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris.*
Rich'd. Ashurst, } *Philadelphia.*
Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co.
James Arrot,
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va.*
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, } *Pittsburgh.*
Samuel K. Page,
Wm. D. Jones & Co.
Keating & Bell, *Cincinnati.*
J. & R. Woods, *Nashville.*
R. T. & J. Walker, } *New Orleans.*
Gordon, Grant & Co.
Hicks, Booker, & Co.

July 11, 1823.—1m

## Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
West-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.

*Appointment by the Governor.*

George Wallace, of Braddock's Fields, to be a Justice of the Peace.

*Appointment by the President.*

John McLean Esq. lately of Ohio, (formerly of New Jersey) to be Post-Master General.

The friends of Mr. Shulze in Butler county, have nominated *John Negley*, Esq. as a candidate for Senate, and *Moses Sullivan* for Assembly.

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*Extract to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated "Harrisburgh, July 2, 1823.*

"In this part of the State, by which I mean east of the mountains, appearances are very favorable. The public mind is settling down more decisively and unequivocally in favor of Mr Gregg than his most sanguine friends could have expected. There is a very good reason for this in Dauphin county, as he resided in it a number of years ago, and wherever he is known he must be respected. Shulze is also known among us, but not so advantageously. His habit of life, since he turned politician, has been, to keep close house 11 months of the year, holding conversation with none of his neighbors; but a short time before elections, he condescends to walk about the town of Lebanon in the evening, smiling at and taking snuff with the inhabitants. The election over, his complaisance is extinguished. On the present occasion, however, his friends oblige him to throw off his reserve; for whenever a stranger arrives in the town, they hurry him off to see the candidate. Annoying as this must be to the ex-parson, he endures it, and it is said simpers and smiles bewitchingly, while his friends keep the visitors in conversation."

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They are therefore compelled to select some other topic on which to vent their spleen and billingsgate. Discovering, during Mr. Gregg's long life and political career, no other objection to his private political conduct, they have turned upon the federalists, with a degree of violence, which appears to have been much increased by their mortification upon discovering Mr. Gregg's character to be unblemished.

Thus in the address of the Democratic Young Men, we see a tissue of misrepresentation, ignorance and malignity, which has not been equalled since 1798-9. It is not my intention to detect all the misrepresentation, expose all the ignorance, or censure all the malignity, contained in this address. I shall merely notice one inaccuracy, which may arise either from mistake or design; so that the young men, many of whom are honorable and upright, may be stimulated to reflect and examine, and finally to do the federalists justice, by acknowledging that at least one of the charges against them is unjust and ungenerous.

I have not the address now before me, but I recollect very distinctly that expressions very similar to the following are used:—

"Who expelled the alien catholics from your shores? Federalists of 1798:" and they then speak of some federal bailiff seizing an alien and dragging him from our shores, from his residence, his friends and relatives, and other similar expressions, plainly referring to the power granted to the president by the "act respecting *alien enemies*," passed on the 6th July, 1798, which declares, that whenever there shall be a war between the United States and any foreign power, or when any foreign power shall invade the United States and the president shall have made proclamation of the event, —then all citizens, natives, denizens or subjects of such hostile government, over the age of fourteen years, who shall be within the United States, and *not naturalized*, shall be liable, upon *complaint made*, to be seized and brought before the several courts of the United States, who, after examination, shall order them to be removed from the United States, or to give sureties of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained. For the act itself I refer your readers to 3 Bioren's edition of the laws, page 75. Ingersoll's Digest, 19-20.

The first remark which I will make upon this subject, is, that the act does not authorize the removal or restraint of *all aliens*, but only of alien enemies, resident in the United States. It could not of course apply to the subjects of Great Britain, at that time, because there was then no apprehension of hostilities with that country. Yet the manner of the address is well calculated to arouse the prejudices of Irishmen, as though the act were intended to injure them.

I appeal to any impartial man to say, whether the power granted by the act is not absolutely necessary to *every government*, which is engaged in war. Should not every government, while actually at war, have the power "upon *complaint made*, to remove alien enemies," or to restrain them, to prevent insurrection, conspiracy of internal foes?

I have been informed that Chief Justice Marshal, upon being asked if the law was not *unconstitutional*, replied that it was unnecessary, because every government possessed the power.

But a farther evidence, and one which should be conclusive with *democrats*, that the law is constitutional, prudent and beneficial, is the fact, that although they have been in power for twenty odd years, yet *they have suffered the law to remain unrepealed during all that time*, through the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, *and actually carried it into effect during the late war.*

Surely the author of the address could not have been aware that the law was still in force, approved and acted on during the administration of Mr. Madison.

I think that the committee are bound, as a matter of justice to themselves and to the federalists, to ascertain the truth or incorrectness of their statement, and then publickly acknowledge their error. If they will do this, I will point their attention to several other charges, in which they have either ignorantly or designedly done us great injustice.

If they refuse to do this, they surely should not expect us to vote for Shulze, and to strengthen the party which reviles and persecutes us even unto death.

A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

*To his Excellency John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.*

ACCEPT the congratulations of one of the million, on your preferment to your present distinguished elevation. They are offered without the alloy of selfish feeling, or any intention of flattery. He that presumes to present them, as he did not aid and abet your election, either by his vote, his exertions at large and respectable meetings, or as a member of corresponding and vigilant committees, can have no comforting hope of receiving his reward from the fullness of your official patronage; and he has heard too often of your sincerity and retiring diffidence, to believe that you would listen with pleasure to the language of adulation.

The sudden and unexpected promotion which has been conferred upon you, while it excites the affected smile of some, who dislike your principles, or envy your good fortune; the surprise of others, who are not initiated into the mysteries of party legerdemain; and the disapprobation of all, to whom your talents, private virtues, and public services—your orthodox faith and corroborating works, have never been unequivocally revealed; cannot but be gratifying to your constituents, to whose honest, spontaneous zeal in your behalf, it is to be attributed. It tells, in language which even the deaf may hear, and the unlettered comprehend, that the decrees of the people are not to be controlled by the clamors of the discontented few, who prate about their independence, their regard for the public weal, and the integrity of political suffrage. It warns them to beware of attempting to impede, by futile objections against popular measures, the course which popular opinion may adopt.—They ought to learn from it the fallacy of the belief, that those from whom all political power emanates, have not sufficient discernment to appreciate the capacity of such as aspire to it, and sufficient discretion to make a proper selection of its incumbents. It will teach them to yield more deference to the will of the citizens, whose interests are too closely united with the welfare of the state and the purity of its government, not to be guarded with vigilance, and secured by the most salutary means. They will, above all, be admonished not to despise small things, or even the most lowly of those, whom nature and destiny might seem to have pronounced unfit for stations of trust and honor, but whom the general voice has called from obscurity, to sit in high places, and be rulers over the people. They will no longer endeavor to deceive themselves and others, with visionary tales of party intrigue, caucus conspiracies, legislative interference, unfair delegation, and the want of political experience in those whom the people delight to honor. These watch words of rebellion have been too long the theme of the ignorant and designing, to be heard with attention, or even common civility. Henceforth, they will receive from those whom they are intended to delude, their true interpretation, of disaffection, aristocracy, false alarm, officious impertinence, and impotent envy; and these new readings will be applied to all, who may dare to utter the expressions for which they will be so appropriately substituted. The senseless words, talents—merit—honesty—which every parrot has got by rote, will be estimated at their true political value; and if those to whom they are tauntingly iterated, should not, in the plenitude of their authority, forget the merciful injunction,

*"Spare the conquered and subdue the proud,"*

they will, at least, triumphantly show their vanquished foes the supremacy of their might, and their omnipotence to raise the humble and bring down the exalted.

Your excellency will pardon this digression, concerning the principles and policy of the people, who have given you the most unequivocal testimony of their regard, by placing you in their highest political seat. To one, like yourself, unaccustomed to the turmoil incident to public life, so suddenly called from the obscurity, to which your modesty had doomed you, while surrounded by the crowd of senators in the capitol, the eclat which attends you, and the novelty of your situation, must be peculiarly embarrassing. It will require some time to reconcile you to your new dignity, and accustom you to the clamorous importunities of your friends, impatient for the wages which they have earned in your service, and the fulsome flatteries of the parasites, intent upon the security of future favor. While you are preparing, by the lessons, which they will inculcate, to enter upon the arduous duties that are devolved upon you, you may not be unwilling to hear the sincere language of one, who, you are already apprised, intends to make to claim upon your gratitude for an office, for which he has given neither vote nor persuasion, as an equivalent.

There are some, so influenced by prejudice, or malice, as to assert that you were not elected by the free, unbiassed will of the majority. These instigators to scepticism have even the boldness to declare, that had that will been honestly and fairly represented, in the convention by which you were elected, you would have been permitted to remain in the unobtrusive privacy, which your acute sensibility to public observation induced you to court. Others, yet more audacious, have said, that you are indebted neither to your talents, nor your modesty, for your present distinction, but that you are to ascribe it to party violence, party compromise, party intrigue, or to the holy alliance between them all. To the charge of want of talents, you can reply, that it is the common fate of the modest and unassuming to hear themselves reproached with the want of the capacity which their constitutional delicacy and timidity of mind prevent them from displaying; to be subjected to invidious and degrading comparisons with those, over whom, a want of confidence in their intellectual strength, prevents them from showing their infinite superiority; and to see the impudent, ignorant demagogue vested with honors and offices, which, they feel, should have been borne by themselves, but which were withheld from them, because they were too modest to solicit them. Such was the fate to which you seemed to be destined, until, even through the maiden coyness that characterizes you, your merits, were discerned, and the triumph of native worth over factitious and self-sufficient importance, was, for once, completed, by your elevation to your present office. You had lived so much in retirement, and your seclusion from public gaze had been so deep and long, that even your modesty, which constitutes the most brilliant trait in your character, was unnoticed and unknown. It was only by your slow, reluctant consent to become a candidate for the first dignity in the state, that it was identified with your reputation, and that you were saved from becoming another melancholy instance of the poet's declaration,

*"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."*

Hereafter, the writer of this self-introductory letter to your political acquaintance, may venture again to address you; to offer his opinion courteously, but candidly, and without fear, as becomes every good citizen, upon the truth of the assertions alluded to, relative to the unfairness of your election, and the inadequacy of your qualifications; to examine the pretensions of your former rival, trace the history of his political career, as well as that of your excellency, and institute a comparison between your respective public acts and services.

A. Z.

## American Independence.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by a number of gentlemen, at Wainright's Island near the U. S. Arsenal, in Pitt township. An excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion by John Sarver, Esq. The declaration of Independence was read by *E. J Roberts*, Esq. and an oration delivered by *W W. Fetterman*, Esq. —W B FOSTER Esq acted as President, and Mr M. B. Belknap, as Vice-President.—The following toasts were drank on the occasion, each accompanied with a discharge from a piece of artillery, politely furnished by Lieut. Drane, commanding U. S. Arsenal.

TOASTS.

1 *The 4th of July*, 1776.—The birth day of American freedom, an epoch in the history of man, "the brightest and the best" in the annals of time.

2. *The People.*—The event we celebrate proclaimed and established the glorious truth, that their sovereignty is alone *legitimate*.

3. *The memory of Washington.*—His fame brightens with the growth of his country, and the flight of time.

4. *The President of the United States.*—For his services in war and in peace, he receives, as he merits, what kings cannot, the gratitude of free men.

5. *Regenerated Spain.*—Unity to her councils, strength to her arms, disaster and defeat to her foes!

6. *The memory of Montgomery, Gates and Kosciusko.*—Their valor and their virtue, though the products of other climes, were the freely bestowed property of this.

7. *The Army*—Heroic and chivalrous in war—orderly and unassuming in peace—at once the protection and ornament of their country.

8. *The Navy*—Its prowess punished the savageness of Barbary, and dissolved the charm of British invincibility.

9 *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*—A whig of the revolution.

10. *Party Spirit.*—Stir not its ashes, lest burning embers should appear.

11. *The members of the next Congress.*—No interference, gentlemen, with duties that the constitution reserved to the people.

12. *Our next President*—Honesty, capability, and attachment to the constitution; be these his qualifications.

13. *Agriculture and Manufactures.*—Their interests are united, the friend to one cannot be a foe to the other.

14. *The Judiciary of the United States.*—Virtuous and independent.

15 *The Fair*—May tyrants never enjoy their smiles, and freemen never want them.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Belknap.—The Hon. Henry Baldwin—He has deserved well of his country. May the oil and meal never fail him!

By E. J. Roberts, Esq.—May the Eagle and the Shamrock never be separated.

By Mr. Fisk.—Andrew Jackson—His public services are cherished in the gratitude and recollections of his countrymen. We hail him as a bright star in the west.

By Mr. Wainwright.—The General Election—We say nothing—but will silently select candidates the most noted for probity, abilities and experience—and those will we honor.

By Mr. M'Clery.—The exiles of Erin—Driven from their homes by the hand of oppression, may they duly appreciate the advantages arising from a more free and liberal government.

By Mr. M'Granaghan—May every true born son of America stop the mouth of every party sycophant who dares to infringe on his rights.

By W. W. Petterman, Esq—Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements—The first renders us independent of other nations—the last surmount the difficulties of space.

By Mr. George Ambotz.—The Game of the Day.

By Mr. Sing.—The United States of America—May she have more friends and less need of them.

By Mr. E. F. Pratt.—Washington Island*—While we feast upon its soil, may we never forget who won it.

By Mr. Henry S. Johnston.—May the original and adopted citizens of every clime, appreciate the liberty of America.

By Mr. Lapier.—May the faithful soldier receive the reward of his country.

*On this island Washington was cast from a raft, in the month of December, about 70 years ago. [See Marshal's life of Washington 2d vol.] That this island is the scene of the incident mentioned, the author of the modern novel of the "Wilderness," by reference to Washington's Journal and other collateral evidence, has satisfactorily established.

In firing a national salute at the U. S. Arsenal, on the 4th inst. one of the soldiers had his hand shot off by the sudden discharge of a cannon, while engaged in ramming the cartridge. His arm has since been amputated.

[*Mercury.*

Baptis Irvine, who had been condemned at Curracoa to 30 years' labor in the salt mines, appealed to the tribunals of the mother country, and is to be sent to Holland for trial, where he will doubtless be acquitted.

The Decoy fire-ship has returned to Norfolk from Thompson's Island. Capt. Alfred Grayson, Lieut. J M Maury and Midshipman Cocke, died on board of her. Several of the Decoy's officers and men are sick of a malignant fever.

*New-Orleans, June 12.*—It appears from an extract from a Vera Cruz paper, published in the Louisiana Advertiser, that Commissioners have arrived in Mexico from Spain, with authority to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, on the part of the Cortes, and to form a close alliance between the two powers. This is a wise measure of the mother country, and, at this moment, it would be at once glorious and wise for the government to accede to it.

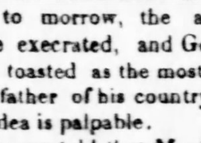
*From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, July 3.*

It is very much to be desired that the patent editors would by some remark or other designate, what they wish their readers to believe, and what not. Unless something of this kind is done, the heads of their readers are like to be rendered unfit for all useful employment. If the jargon in style be intolerable, what must it be with the addition of a jargon of ideas? and certainly it is fast coming to this, as any one may be satisfied who will take the trouble of analyzing the preposterous and irreconcilable stuff with which the patent papers abound.

For instance, Mr Gregg is denounced as a British partizan, because he voted for the appropriation to carry Jay's treaty into effect. Now, General Washington directly and explicitly approved of that treaty. If, therefore Mr. Gregg was partial to the British, Gen. Washington was so in a much greater degree. Yet at the celebration of American Independence to morrow, the act of Mr. Gregg will be execrated, and Gen. Washington will be toasted as the most perfect of men—as the father of his country.—In this the jargon, of idea is palpable.

Again. We are told that Mr. Gregg committed the sin of federalism in 1805, by supporting the election of Governor M'Kean, and that in 1806 he was rejected by his democratic constituents, and Daniel Montgomery elected in his stead. It is boldly affirmed in the same quarter, that Mr Gregg thenceforth opposed the democratic administrations of the State and Union. Now at the session of the legislature, 1806-7, Mr. Gregg was elected a senator of the United States; and there is a fair opportunity of testing the democracy of Mr Montgomery and Mr. Gregg at the contest for a candidate for President of the United States, at the session of Congress, 1807 8. Well, in this contest Mr. Gregg supported the pretensions of *Mr. Madison*, and Mr. Montgomery was one of the famous *seventeen protesters* against his nomination. Mr. Madison's election and administration are at this day made the touchtone of democracy; but Mr. Gregg who supported both is held up as a federalist, and Mr. Montgomery who opposed them, as a genuine democrat. In this we have the jargon in ideas complete and incomprehensible.

We could occupy pages with the yet more enormous absurdities advanced by the patent editors. They discover neither respect for the understanding of their readers, nor solicitude about the opinions that may be formed of their own sanity; and it is out of regard to both that we suggest the expediency of setting a mark upon what they wish to be believed, and what not.



## Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

July 5. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, S & A. Hart & Co. owners, Halbert, master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

—K B. General Jackson, 30 tons, S. & A. Hart owners, Wolf master, from Nashville, cotton, iron and tobacco.

8. K. B. Jas. H. Forsyth, 25 tons, Steele & Co. owners, Louisville, tobacco.

—K B Marion, 25 tons, Halderman, Louisville, freight.

10. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, S. & A. Hart, owners, Halbert master, from Wheeling, with passengers.

DEPARTED.

July 6. K. B. No. 7, 25 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Brook, master, St. Louis, dry goods.

—K. B. Lovely Sally, 25 tons, M'Murry, owner, Woolman, master, Louisville, dry goods.

8. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, S. & A. Hart, owners, Halbert, master, with passengers.

9. F. B. ——, 40 tons, Beno. Louisville, iron and nails.

## Married,

On Tuesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Dr. *David H. Johnson*, to Mrs. *Sarah Leatherman*, eldest daughter of Judge Mercer, all of Washington county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. *Joseph Pearson* to Miss *Mary Miller*, all of Ross township, Allegheny county.


## VENISON HAMS,

**Of prime Quality,**

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

July 11.—1t.

## The Laws,

PASSED at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are ready for delivery, at this Office, to those entitled to receive them.

James R. Butler, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Pittsburgh, July 11, 1823. } 3t

☞ The Mercury and Statesman will please to insert the above.

## FLOUR,

*BY THE BARREL,*

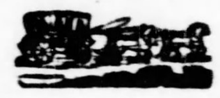
FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

*Corner of Market & Water sts.*

July 11 3t.

## Stage-Office Removed.



THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

*THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,*

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,

*For the Company.*

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

## STEELE & CO.

**Commission Merchants,**

*Corner of Market & Water Streets,*

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale,

LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, } by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs,
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted by the ton.
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad Irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire-Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c. "
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

Steele & Co.

Continue to transact COMMISSION BUSINESS, at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

## Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency

*AND*

*COMMISSION BUSINESS,*

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond,
Gen. J. Coffee,
James Jackson,
John Simpson,
George Boggs, Jr.
John C. Bucklin, } *Florence.*

Hite and Ormsby,
John Bustard, } *Louisville.*

N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*

Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. } *Lexington.*
James Weir,

Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris.*

Rich'd. Ashurst,
Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. } *Philadelphia.*
James Arrot,

Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va.*

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, } *Pittsburgh.*
Samuel K. Page,

Wm. D. Jones & Co. } *Cincinnati.*
Keating & Bell,

J. & R. Woods, } *Nashville.*
R. T. & J. Walker,

Gordon, Grant & Co. } *New Orleans.*
Dicks, Booker, & Co.

July 11, 1823.—1m

## Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,

Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. 6

## Poetry.

### THE CROSS.

*From the "Age of Benevolence"...By C. Wilson*

The blushing cross, howe'er by thankless man
Scorn'd as the monument of his deep guilt,
His utter helplessness, ruin entire,
Entire dependence on another's aid,
Is yet the only monument that shows,
To all the greatness of his high descent
And destiny immortal, his true worth
In heaven's account. The cross, howe'er despis'd,
And to a curse perverted by the blind,
Is yet the only ladder to the skies,
For men to climb, and angels to descend.
Between this world and that of angels blest,
Glad intercourse, without the cross, were none.

'Tis when the cross is preach'd, and only then,
That from the pulpit a mysterious power
Goes forth to renovate the moral man,
The cross imparts validity divine,
And energy omnipotent to truth;
To its whole system, intellectual elan,
Resistless. He that without it wields
The sacred word, at best, in mock display,
A useless weapon flourishes in its sheath;
Nails first its edge, none fear it. Men there are,
Men of illustrious name, that have employed
Years in portraying to admiring crowds,
In florid colours, with the magic hand
Of genius guided by refining taste,
The loveliness of virtue, and of vice
The hideous features, and urging all,
With eloquent tongue, to make the happy choice,
And, at the end, with grief and self-reproach,
Have look'd around in vain for the reformed.
Of all the moral field within its reach,
Their beautiful philosophy has fallen
Powerless as the moonlight cold on the cold snow.
Convinced at length of its impotence,
And taught divinely to proclaim instead
Messiah crucified,—on the same field
With joy they have beheld an aspect new,
Fruits abundant of immortal growth.

## Miscellany.

### THE SAILOR AND THE BEAR.

*(From Capt. Scoresby's Journal.)*

A Hull whaler was anchored to a field of ice, on which, at a considerable distance, a large bear was observed prowling about for prey. One of the ships's company emboldened by an artificial courage, derived from the free use of his rum, which in his economy he had stored for special occasions, undertook to pursue and attack the bear that was within view. Armed only with a whale lance, he resolutely, and against all persuasion, set on his adventurous exploit. A fatiguing journey of about half a league, over a surface of yielding snow and rugged hummocks, brought him within a few yards of the enemy, which to his surprise, undauntedly faced him, and seemed to invite him to the combat. His courage being by this time greatly subdued, partly by the evaporation of the stimulus he had employed, and partly by the undismayed and even threatening aspect of the bear, he levelled his lance in an attitude suited either for offensive or defensive action, and stopped. The bear also stood still. In vain the adventurer tried to rally courage to make the attack; his enemy, was too formidable and his appearance too imposing. In vain also he shouted, advanced his lance, and made feint of attack: the enemy, either not understanding them, or despising such unmanliness, obstinately stood his ground. Already the limbs of the sailor began to shake, the lance trembled in the rest, and his gaze, which had hitherto been steadfast, began to quiver; but the fear of ridicule from his messmates still had its influence, and he yet scarcely dared to retreat. Bruin however, possessing less reflection, or being more regardless of consequences, began, with the most audacious boldness to advance. His nigh approach and unshaken step, subdued the spark of bravery, and that dread of ridicule that had hitherto upheld our adventurer; he turned and fled. But now was the time of danger. The sailor's flight encouraged the bear in his turn to pursue, and being better practised in snow travelling, and better provided for it, he readily gained upon the fugitive.

The whale lance, his only defence, encumbering him in his retreat, he threw it down and kept on.—This fortunately excited the bear's attention; he stopped, pawed it, bit it, and then resumed the chase. Again he was at the heels of the panting seaman, who conscious of the favorable effect of the lance, dropped a mitten; the stratagem succeeded, and while bruin again stopped to examine it, the fugitive, improving the interval, made considerable progress ahead. Still the bear resumed the pursuit with the most provoking perseverance excepting when arrested by another mitten, and finally, by a hat, which he tore to shreds between his teeth and his paws, and would no doubt, have soon made the unconscious adventurer his victim, who was rapidly losing strength and heart; but for the prompt and well timed assistance of his shipmates, who observing that the affair had assumed a dangerous aspect, sallied out to his rescue. The little phalanx opened him a passage and then closed to receive the bold emulant. Though now beyond the reach of his adversary, the dismayed fugitive continued onward, impelled by his fears, and never relaxed by his exertions, until he fairly reached the shelter of the ship! Bruin once more prudently came to a stand, and for a moment seemed to survey his enemies, with all the consideration of an experienced general; when finding them too numerous for a reasonable hope of success, he very wisely wheeled about, and succeeded in making a safe and honorable retreat.

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*What next?*—We have already stated that diamonds may be manufactured from coal and other substances, and that a gold mine has lately been discovered in North Carolina. It now appears that a silver mine has been discovered, and is about to be opened and wrought, on the Arkansas. The mineral is said to be rich and abundant. If these accounts are to be relied on, we shall soon have a supply of gold, silver, and precious stones. The Evening Post inquires, what would be the value of these articles if they should become plenty?—Of little answer, they would be as useful in the money over all of them have an intrinsic [illegible] U. S. Gazette.

## Useful.

### BUTTER.

Almost every one is sensible that a great surplus of butter is made, and sent to market yearly; but few are aware how much of what is sometimes stiled of remittance it has become, or what a loss is sustained by the quality, which might easily be saved.

Churn the milk or cream while it is *sweet*:—work out all the butter milk, use salt that is clean and fine; put in no more than if it was for your own immediate use. Should it now be sent away to sell, let it be done in the cool of the morning, that it may not be heated.—Those who receive it may put it into a strong pickle for one or two days. The kegs into which it is to be packed must be flagged and water tight, to contain 20 to 25 pounds of butter.—Soak them thoroughly in strong pickle 24 hours, then tare them, strew a little fine salt, on the inside, carefully pack each color and quality of butter by itself. Fill the keg within one inch of the top, take a thin slice and separate the wood from the butter around the inside of the keg, head it, make a small hole in the top, and fill it solid with pickle, in which is a little salt petre dissolved. In this way, if the kegs are tight and well made, of thick staves, so as not to strain through, the butter will keep sweet as a rose for years.

—

*Cholera Morbus.*—The Surgeon of the French frigate Arethusa, while lying at New-York, transmitted for publication the following remarkable cure:

"During our stay at Annapolis, a great many of the crew of the French frigate Arethusa were attacked with the cholera morbus, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice water, very strong, with much sugar and a little laudanum in it, drank plentifully. Out of one hundred and forty sick, only one died."

—

*Moths.*—To prevent moths from attacking woolen cloths, or worms from destroying books, place in the drawers or corners of the shelves some of the roots or blades of the Sweet Flag. A decoction of the same will prevent their attacking Buffaloe skins, by sprinkling it over them. This is not only effectual for the above mentioned purposes, but is a pleasant aromatic.


## WAIDE'S
### BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

**Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.**

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

**Gibson's Rose Balm,**

*An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.*

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

**Circassian Oil, for the Hair.**

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

**Horner & Clayland, Druggists,**

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

## FOR SALE,
### THE FOLLOWING VERY
### *VALUABLE PROPERTY.*

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three-story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

**Also,**

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

**Also,**

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**Also,**

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

**Also,**

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

**Also,**

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**Also,**

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

**Also,**

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABIJHAH WAY,
JOHN LITTELL.

Jan. 19—tf

## FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

**Tracts of Land,**

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the Western country, viz.

**One Tract,**

Called "FRAZIER'S FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

**Also,**

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house: adjoining John Frishman, Peter Parchment and others.

**Also,**

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

**Also,**

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

**Also,**

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

**Also,**

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

**Also,**

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

**Also,**

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
*Committee*

may 17

## *S. S. ROBERTS,*
## TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

**Market, two doors below Front st.**

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

**Ready made Clothing,**

*CHEAP FOR CASH.*

May 23—3mo.

## The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

## For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

**All that valuable FARM,**

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

**Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,**

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

## For Sale,
## A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

## $150 REWARD.

J. E. C. PRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Priese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Priese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

**Bruns & Bannerman,**

Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

June 6—tf

## The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

**Steubenville Cloths,**

*CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,*

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTERS AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

## JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

**Third Street,**

*Third door below Market Street,*

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

## BRASS FOUNDRY,
## Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
## MANUFACTORY.

### Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

**STILLS, of all sizes,**

Copper and Brass Kettles, &c.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

## A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

**500 ACRES,**

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

## Pittsburgh and Erie

## MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

*Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.*

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

**BOOKS**

AND

***STATIONARY,***

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

## Louisville Insurance Office.
## INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, Fowler's Row, [illegible]

## WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
*CABINET-MAKER,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

**Front Street,**

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

**Corner of Market & Second streets,**

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House: where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

*Columbian Inn.*

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

## $100 REWARD

WILL be given for apprehending a certain SAMUEL WILLEY, who escaped from custody, when under an arrest for passing Counterfeit Money, on the morning of the 23d of June, instant, between East Liberty and Pittsburgh, about 3 o'clock, A. M. The said Samuel is about 33 years of age, of a light sandy complexion, sandy hair, sandy whiskers, light blue eyes; slender made; about five feet eight inches high; is very talkative. Had on when he escaped, a straw hat with broad brim, lined with a spotted calico lining, slouched in the brim; a long blue surtout coat, a light yellowish colored vest, mixed colored pantaloons, coarse leather shoes. He is a blacksmith to trade, but can play the scoundrel pretty well at all times and be as unsuspected as any other of his calling. He lived in Wilkinsburgh, in Allegheny county, for some time previous to the 1st of January 1822, when he eloped from that place for the same crime that he was now arrested for. The above reward will be paid for the said runaway being lodged in the jail of Allegheny county, or Fifty Dollars for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving notice of the same to the subscribers.

Samuel St John,
Constable of Wilkins township.
James Ross,
Pitt township, Allegheny county.

*** Printers in the western country are requested to insert the above a few times for the benefit of the public in general.

June 27, 1823.—3t.

## ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
## WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Rime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

## REMOVAL.

### Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

## HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

## For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to my Creditors, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Warren, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the first Tuesday in September next, at the Court House in the town of Warren, in said county, for the hearing of my application; at which time and place my creditors are notified to attend if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

Ethan Owen.

Warren, June 18, 1823.—[July 4—2*]

## RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 19th of June, two mulatto men,

**PETER & SAM.**

PETER is a likely fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, active, and very proud, oval face, his hair long and bushy, and combed up in the fashion, (as he is a barber;) took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, black cloth coat, three or four pairs Russia sheeting pantaloons, shirts, &c. Also, a black beaver hat, nearly new, and several sets of razors.

SAM is a stout man, with downcast look, stoop shouldered, remarkably diffident when spoken to, and very slow in his gait; chews tobacco immoderately, is fond of whiskey, and considerably pock marked; and when erect is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. A suitable reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again.

Peter Wolford.

Louisville, June 21.—(July 4—3t.)

96

## Poetry.

### THE CROSS.

*From the "Age of Benevolence"....By C. Wilcox*

The bleeding cross, howe'er by thankless man
Scorn'd as the monument of his deep guilt,
His utter helplessness, ruin entire,
Entire dependence on another's aid,
Is yet the only monument that shows,
In all the greatness of his high descent
And destiny immortal, his true worth
In heaven's account. The cross, howe'er despis'd.
And to a curse perverted by the blind,
Is yet the only ladder to the skies,
For men to climb, and angels to descend.
Between this world and that of angels blest,
Glad intercourse, without the cross, were none.

'Tis when the *cross* is preach'd, and only then,
That from the pulpit a mysterious power
Goes forth to renovate the moral man.
The cross imparts validity divine,
And energy omnipotent to truth;
To its whole system, ineffectual else,
Inanimate. He that without it wields
The sacred word, at best, in mock display,
A useless weapon flourishes in its sheath;
None feel its edge, none fear it. Men there are,
Men of illustrious name, that have employed
Years in portraying to admiring crowds,
In vivid colors, with the magic hand
Of genius guided by refining taste,
The loveliness of virtue, and of vice
The hideous features, and urging all,
With eloquent tongue, to make the happy choice,
And, at the end, with grief and self-reproach,
Have look'd around in vain for the reformed.
Of all the moral field within its reach,
Their beautiful philosophy has fallen
Powerless as the moonlight cold on the cold snow.
Convinced at length of its impotence,
And taught divinely to proclaim instead
Messiah crucified,—on the same field
With joy they have beheld an aspect new,
From fruits abundant of immortal growth.

## Miscellany.

### THE SAILOR AND THE BEAR.

*(From Capt. Scoreby's Journal.)*

A Hull whaler was anchored to a field of ice, on which, at a considerable distance, a large bear was observed prowling about for prey. One of the ships's company embolded by an artificial courage, derived from the free use of his rum, which in his economy he had stored for special occasions, undertook to pursue and attack the bear that was within view Armed only with a whale lance, he resolutely, and against all persuasion, set on his adventurous exploit. A fatiguing journey of about half a league, over a surface of yielding snow and rugged hummocks, brought him within a few yards of the enemy, which to his surprise, undauntedly faced him, and seemed to invite him to the combat. His courage being by this time greatly subdued, partly by the evaporation of the stimulus he had employed, and partly by the undismayed and even threatening aspect of the bear, he levelled his lance in an attitude suited either for offensive or defensive action, and stopped. The bear also stood still. In vain the adventurer tried to rally courage to make the attack; his enemy, was too formidable and his appearance too imposing. In vain also he shouted, advanced his lance, and made feint of attack: the enemy, either not understanding them, or despising such unmanliness, obstinately stood his ground. Already the limbs of the sailor began to shake, the lance trembled in the rest, and his gaze, which had hitherto been steadfast, began to quiver; but the fear of ridicule from his messmates still had its influence, and he yet scarcely dared to retreat. Bruin however, possessing less reflection, or being more regardless of consequences, began, with the most audacious boldness to advance His nigh approach and unshaken step, subdued the spark of bravery, and that dread of ridicule that had hitherto upheld our adventurer; he turned and fled. But now was the time of danger. The sailor's flight encouraged the bear in his turn to pursue, and being better practised in snow travelling, and better provided for it, he readily gained upon the fugitive.

The whale lance, his only defence, encumbering him in his retreat, he threw it down and kept on.—This fortunately excited the bear's attention; he stopped, pawed it, bit it, and then resumed the chase. Again he was at the heels of the panting seamen, who conscious of the favorable effect of the lance, dropped a mitten; the stratagem succeeded, and while bruin again stopped to examine it, the fugitive, improving the interval, made considerable progress *ahead*. Still the bear resumed the pursuit with the most provoking perseverance excepting when arrested by another mitten, and finally, by a hat, which he tore to shreds between his teeth and his paws, and would no doubt, have soon made the unconscious adventurer his victim, who was rapidly losing strength and heart; but for the prompt and well timed assistance of his shipmates, who observing that the affair had assumed a dangerous aspect, sallied out to his rescue. The little phalanx opened him a passage and then closed to receive the bold assailant Though now byond the reach of his adversary, the dismayed fugitive continued onward, impelled by his fears, and never relaxed by his exertions, until he fairly reached the shelter of the ship! Bruin once more prudently came to a stand, and for a moment seemed to survey his enemies, with all the consideration of an experienced general; when finding them too numerous for a reasonable hope of success, he very wisely wheeled about, and succeeded in making a safe and honorable retreat.

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*What next?*—We have already stated that *diamonds* may be manufactured from coal and other substances, and that a *gold* mine has lately been discovered in North Carolina. It now appears that a *silver* mine has been discovered, and is about to be opened and wrought, on the Arkansas. The mineral is said to be rich and abundant. If these accounts are to be relied on, we shall soon have a supply of gold, silver, and precious stones. The Evening Post inquires, what would be the value of these articles if they should become plenty?—We answer, they would be as useful in the arts as ever All of them have an intrinsic value.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

## Useful.

### BUTTER.

Almost every one is sensible that a great surplus of butter is made, and sent to market yearly; but few are aware of what an immense article of remittance it has become, or what a loss is sustained by the *quality*, which might easily be saved.

Churn the milk or cream while it is *sweet:*—work out all the butter milk, use salt that is clean and fine; put in no more than if it was for your own immediate use. Should it now be sent away to sell, let it be done in the cool of the morning, that it may not be heated.—Those who receive it may put it into a strong pickle for one or two days The kegs into which it is to be packed must be flagged and water tight, to contain 20 to 25 pounds of butter.—Soak them thoroughly in strong pickle 24 hours, then tare them, strew a little fine salt, on the inside, carefully pack each color and quality of butter by itself. Fill the keg within one inch of the top, take a thin slice and separate the wood from the butter around the inside of the keg, head it, make a small hole in the top, and fill it solid with pickle, in which is a little salt petre dissolved. In this way, if the kegs are tight and well made, of thick staves, so as not to strain through, the butter will keep sweet as a rose for years.

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*Cholera Morbus.*—The Surgeon of the French frigate Arethusa, while lying at New-York, transmitted for publication the following remarkable cure:

"During our stay at Annapolis, a great many of the crew of the French frigate Arethusa were attacked with the cholera morbus, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice water, very strong, with much sugar and a little laudanum in it, drank plentifully Out of one hundred and forty sick, only one died."

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*Moths*—To prevent moths from attacking woolen cloths, or worms from destroying books, place in the drawers or corners of the shelves some of the roots or blades of the Sweet Flag. A decoction of the same will prevent their attacking Buffaloe skins, by sprinkling it over them. This is not only effectual for the above mentioned purposes, but is a pleasant aromatic.


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AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

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### Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

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**Horner & Clayland, Druggists,**
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

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## *VALUABLE PROPERTY.*

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

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**Also,**

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

**Also,**

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

**Also,**

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

**Also,**

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

**Also,**

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

**Also,**

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

**Also,**

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

**Also,**

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 16—tf

# Valuable Lands
# FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

### Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

### One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

**Also,**

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

**Also,**

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

**Also,**

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres

**Also,**

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

**Also,**

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

**Also,**

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

**Also,**

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
*Committee*

may 17

## *S. S. ROBERTS,*
# TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

**Market, two doors below Front st.**

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

**Ready made Clothing,**
*CHEAP FOR CASH.*
May 23—3mo.

## The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

## For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

**All that valuable FARM,**

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

**Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,**

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

## For Sale,
## A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

## $150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abcona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Priese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

**Brune & Danneman,**
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland
June 6.—12t.

# The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment o

**Steubenville Cloths,**
*CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,*

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

## JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

**Third Street,**

*Third door below Market Street,*

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

## BRASS FOUNDRY,
## Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
## MANUFACTORY.

**Geo. Miltenberger,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

**STILLS, of all sizes,**

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

## A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

**500 ACRES,**

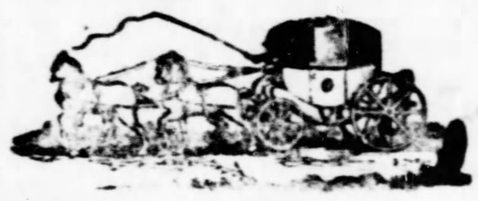
The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

## Pittsburgh and Erie



# MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

*Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.*

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

# BOOKS
AND
## *STATIONARY,*

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

## Louisville Insurance Office.
# INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, *Prather's Row.*
April 19.—3m

## WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
*CABINET-MAKER,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

**Front Street,**
ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

# REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

**Corner of Market & Second streets,**

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

*Columbian Inn.*
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

## $100 REWARD

WILL be given for apprehending a certain SAMUEL WILLEY, who escaped from custody, when under an arrest for passing Counterfeit Money, on the morning of the 23d of June, instant, between East Liberty and Pittsburgh, about 3 o'clock, A. M. The said Samuel is about 33 years of age, of a light sandy complexion, sandy hair, sandy whiskers, light blue eyes; slender made; about five feet eight inches high; is very talkative. Had on when he escaped, a straw hat with broad brim, lined with a spotted calico lining, slouched in the brim; a long blue surtout coat, a light yellowish colored vest, mixed colored pantaloons, coarse leather shoes. He is a blacksmith to trade, but can play the scoundrel pretty well at all times and be as unsuspected as any other of his calling. He lived in Wilkinsburgh, in Allegheny county, for some time previous to the 1st of January 1822, when he eloped from that place for the same crime that he was now arrested for. The above reward will be paid for the said runaway being lodged in the jail of Allegheny county, or Fifty Dollars for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving notice of the same to the subscribers.

Samuel St John,
Constable of Wilkins township.
James Ross,
Pitt township, Allegheny county.

*** Printers in the western country are requested to insert the above a few times for the benefit of the public in general.

June 27, 1823.—3t.

## ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
# WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Iumata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Rome manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

# REMOVAL.

## Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
## HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

## For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to my Creditors, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Warren, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the first Tuesday in September next, at the Court House in the town of Warren, in said county, for the hearing of my application; at which time and place my creditors are notified to attend if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

Ethan Owen.

Warren, June 18, 1823.—[July 4—2*]

## RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 19th of June, two mulatto men,

**PETER & SAM.**

PETER is a likely fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, active, and very proud, oval face, his hair long and bushy, and combed up in the fashion, (as he is a barber;) took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, black cloth coat, three or four pairs Russia sheeting pantaloons, shirts, &c. Also, a black beaver hat, nearly new, and several sets of razors.

SAM is a stout man, with downcast look, stoop shouldered, remarkably diffident when spoken to, and very slow in his gait; chews tobacco immoderately, is fond of whiskey, and considerably pock marked; and when erect is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. A suitable reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again.

Peter Wolford.

Louisville, June 21.—(July 4—3t.)